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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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BRITISH POLICY TO REMAIN THE SAME, ASQUITH DECLARES

Asks Criticism be Deferred Till Reconstruction Completed---'If it Is'

NO RESIGNATIONS

Main Question is Whether Premier Will Retain Office

LL. GEORGE FIRM

Insists on Carson Joining War Council; Asquith Wants Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—Official.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war, has decided to advise His Majesty the King to consent to reconstruction of the Government.

Other messages state: In the House of Commons, this afternoon, in reply to a question regarding the appointment of the Food Controller, Mr. Asquith stated: "The King, upon the advice I gave His Majesty, today, approved the reconstruction of the Government. All questions of personnel had better be deferred till that process is completed, if it is."

Dealing with subsequent questions, Mr. Asquith declared that, whatever the reconstruction of the Government, it would not involve a departure in any shape or form from the policy pursued since the beginning of the war.

All Ministers Resign?

Sir James Dalziel mentioned that the resignations of all the Ministers were in Mr. Asquith's hands. Mr. Asquith did not dispute this.

On the motion of Mr. Asquith, the House adjourned till the 7th.

Mr. Asquith was again received in audience by the King, today.

There is a somewhat easier feeling today concerning the political situation. From the conflicting statements in the newspapers, the fact emerges that there have been no resignations, though some have been threatened, while the establishmnt of a small War Council, variously estimated at three or four members and probably including Sir Edward Carson, is regarded as settled.

Question Asquith's Position

The crux of the position is the question of Mr. Asquith retaining the Premiership. There was much conferring between Ministers, yesterday.

The Times and Daily Mail assert that these conferences resulted in a dead-lock, as Mr. Lloyd George is determined to fight for a Council consisting of himself, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and a member of the Labor Party, while Mr. Asquith insisted on the retention of Mr. A. J. Balfour instead of Sir Edward Carson and objected to conferring unrestricted power on the Council.

Both journals add that a meeting of the Unionist Ministers, yesterday morning, supported Mr. Lloyd George. This meeting was not attended by Mr. A. J. Balfour or the Marquis of Lansdowne. The former is ill in bed.

The Liberal Party, at a meeting today, passed a resolution of unabated confidence in Mr. Asquith. The members of the War Committee were not present.

Say Settlement Reached

The Daily News, Daily Chronicle, Daily Telegraph and Daily Express, while admitting the probability that Sir Edward Carson will join the Cabinet, express the opinion that a settlement has been reached.

The Daily News says that there will be merely a shifting of offices, accompanied with a revision of the functions of the War Council, with an enlargement of the powers of Mr. Lloyd George, but Mr. Asquith will remain chairman.

The Daily Chronicle states that the War Council will comprise Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

Super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania Steams Out To Join U.S. Squadron

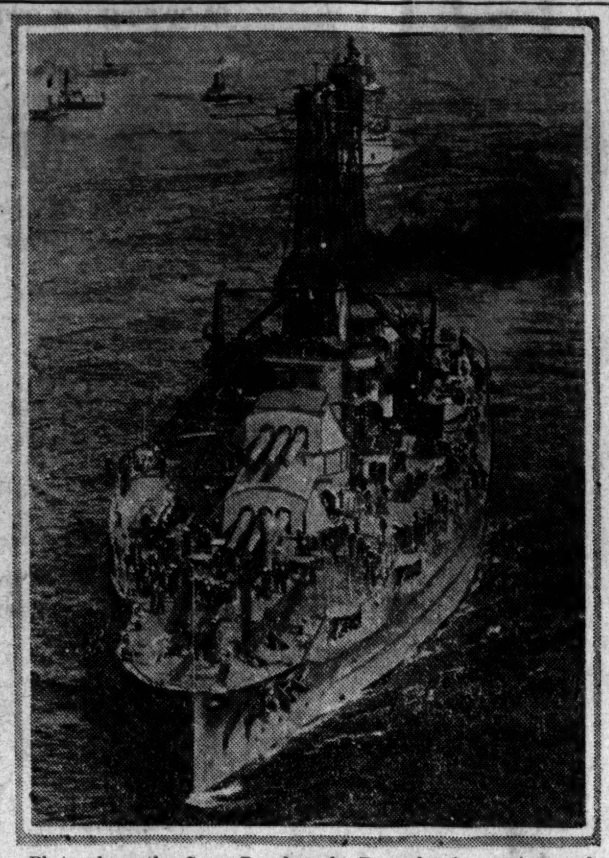


Photo shows the Super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania passing under Brooklyn Bridge after leaving the New York Navy Yard on its way to join the Atlantic Fleet of which it is the new flagship. Her new 14 inch guns have been readjusted and naval officers predict a better record in the coming target practice than the very remarkable hits that were made recently by these guns.

The guns cost to manufacture between $650,000 and $700,000 and represent the very last word in guns of this type. They weigh 63.3 tons each and can be fired about 200 times without relining. The projectile and powder charge for each shot costs about $775.

Dr. Wu Has Full Authority In Laohsikai Settlement

Anticipate Early Agreement; Premier's Impeachment Likely to be Defeated; Signatures Withdrawn

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 5.—Yesterday afternoon, the French Charge d'Affaires visited the Waichiaopu and re-opened the Laohsikai negotiations with Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Only preliminaries were discussed and no progress has been announced, but, apparently, the interview gave promise of an early settlement of the incident, especially as, in contrast to Vice-Minister Hsia Yi-ting, who previously conducted the negotiations, Dr. Wu Ting-fang seems to have complete authority to arrange a settlement, without having to refer every point to the Cabinet.

A number of the members of Parliament who counter-signed the impeachments against the Cabinet and Premier Tuan Chi-jui have withdrawn their signatures. The Bills, therefore, will probably be defeated. Two other impeachments have been withheld.

Organise Democratic Party

There have been many signs recently that the various political factions are actively engaged in strengthening their influence, despite the announcement made at the opening of Parliament that no parties would be formed till the completion of the constitution. The Kuomintang is making strenuous efforts to organise a large party called the Min-chi, or Democratic Party.

The arrival of General Tsen Chun-hsuan in Shanghai, the activity of Tong Shao-yi, the departure of numerous politicians for Shanghai and also the frequent meetings of the Kuomintang members of Parliament indicate that the work is progressing rapidly. The Chinputang is also not idle, but is working steadily to counter-act the efforts of the Kuomintang, by absorbing a number of small factions.

Dr. Sun Asks for Expenses

The Chinese newspapers recently reported that a number of revolutionary leaders, including Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tan Jen-fang and General Niu Yung-chien had demanded large sums from the Government to cover expenses incurred in the recent rebellion, which the Government agreed to appropriate. A number of interpellations have been brought up in Parliament, asking for information on this subject and demanding that the accounts be reported to Parliament.

The Chinese newspapers report that, in addition to the appointment of Tsao Ju-lin to convey the Grand Order of Merit conferred on the Emperor of Japan, the Government has decided to appoint the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang, as Special Envoy to convey decorations to the rulers and heads of States in Europe.

Chu Presses Resignation

Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, whose recent resignation was refused, has again wired to the Central Government, earnestly beseeching them to relieve him of his duties.

The wine and tobacco merchants in Shanghai have telegraphed, requesting the Minister of Finance to make a formal announcement that the American loan agreement will not be an obstacle to the reform of the taxes on these commodities.

NEWCASTLE SUNK?

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 29.—It is reported from Rotterdam that the British cruiser Newcastle struck a mine in the North Sea on November 15 and sunk at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, while trying to reach her home port. At the time of the disaster the Newcastle was accompanied by two other cruisers. Of the crew of the Newcastle 27 men died and 45 were injured. Including this loss, the total losses of the British Navy, as far as can be ascertained, amount to 121 ships with a tonnage of 567,950, the auxiliary cruisers and other auxiliary ships not counted.

The Weather

Fine weather, with mist or fog in the morning. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63.8 and the minimum 30.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.8 and 39.2.

RUMANIANS' FOUR FOES JOIN ARMIES; TAKE TIRGOVISTEA

Bukharest Defenders Beaten In Double Action; Eight Thousand Captured

KAISER IS JOYFUL

Orders Prussian and Alsace-Lorraine Bells Rung To Mark Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—An official communique issued in Berlin announces that the Austro-German and Turco-Bulgar armies in Rumania have completed their junctions, captured Tirgovistea and completely defeated the Rumanian 1st Army.

The communique adds: The remainder of the Rumanian 1st Army was driven across Titu Junction into the arms of a German infantry division. The enemy were defeated north-west and south of Bukharest.

In addition to 8,000 prisoners, we captured enormous booty and 35 guns. The Russians somewhat progressed in Trotusul Valley.

The communique declares that the capture by the Servians of a height east of the Czerna does not influence the operations in Rumania.

Kaiser Celebrates

Another Berlin communique states that the battle of the Argesul, north-west of Bukharest, has been won by the 9th Army. The Kaiser has ordered the church-bells to be rung today in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine.

An authoritative Rumanian statement says that Bukharest was deprived of the character of a fortress before the war and, when the danger of its occupation was evident, steps were taken for a military evacuation of the city, but civilians are enjoined to remain.

Petrograd, December 4.—An official communique reports: The Rumanians are retiring in the region of Piteschi and Tongovistja.

Obstinate fighting is proceeding in the region between Alexandria and Bukharest. The enemy, who had been forced to retire, received reinforcements and occupied the village of Gradichtea, south of Bukharest. The Rumanian troops, attempting to attack the enemy in the rear, were themselves compelled to retire.

First Rumanian Army Broken In Big Battle

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, December 2.—The engagements in Wallachia have developed into a large battle. The army wing which left the mountains south-east of Kimpolung gained ground, by fighting, in the forest mountains on both sides of the Dambovita sector. On the Arges, south-east of Piteschi, the first Rumanian army, which offered an engagement, has been broken through and defeated, after a tenacious struggle, by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

The number of prisoners taken on December 1, as far as it has been possible to count them up to the present, amounts to 51 officers and 6,115 men. The booty consists of 49 guns, 100 field-ammunition carts and many hundreds of other military vehicles.

In the Dobrudja, the Bulgarian troops repulsed strong Russian attacks.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bulgarian headquarters, November 30.—Our advance on the road from Giurgiu to Bukharest continues. Our troops, in a bayonet engagement, inflicted a severe defeat upon the Rumanians. The enemy suffered heavy losses. We captured two guns of 21 centimeters caliber.

Berlin, December 1.—The sepulchres of the Rumanian kings have fallen into the hands of the Germans, with the conquest of Curtea des Arges. They have been put under the protection of the German troops. The German Emperor ordered that the German troops who march through Curtea des Arges shall deposit wreaths at the tombs of the late King and Queen of Rumania.

Brilliant International Wedding

MISS MARGARET DRAPER

The wedding last month of Miss Margaret Draper and Prince Andrea Boncompagni-Ludovici, of Rome, in the famous tapestried ball room of the Draper home in Washington was probably the most brilliant international marriage that has taken place in this country in many years.

Miss Draper is a daughter of the late General William Draper, one time U. S. Ambassador to Rome. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony. Miss Draper is known as the "wealthiest girl in Massachusetts."

Prince Boncompagni-Ludovici belongs to one of the noblest of Roman families, and one which has furnished several Popes to the Holy See.

Miss Draper is of distinguished ancestry and through the Prestons of Kentucky and the Dwights of New England is descended from the bluest blood of England and of France.

Yuan's Sons Send Scrolls To Gen. Tsai Ao's Funeral

Yuan Ko-wen Pays Special Tribute To Man Who Upset Monarchical Plot; Impressive Cortege

YUAN'S SONS TO TSAI AO

A vastly interesting feature of the funeral of Gen. Tsai Ao yesterday was the fact that three sons of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai sent scrolls to be displayed at the Szechuen Guild, whereto the remains of the deceased general were taken. The scroll sent by the second son, Yuan Ko-wen, who is popularly understood to have bitterly opposed the monarchical plot, was the subject of special comment. It said in part:

You were the model of the people.

You were the model of the army.

You were the soul of the Republic.

You were the spirit of Liberty.

The whole Chinese community was in mourning yesterday and from all parts of the Settlement and in French Town, the Chinese City, and the surrounding district the five-barred flag of the Republic was flown at half-mast, in tribute of respect to General Tsai Ao, who, as much as any man in the country, was responsible for the downfall of the monarchical movement and the safety of the Republic when it was threatened by intrigues in Peking.

The remains of the late General, who is now called "the Savior of the Republic," were conveyed yesterday morning from the C. M. Wharf on the Chinese Bund to the Szechuen Guild in Chapei. The funeral procession, undoubtedly, was the most impressive ever seen here.

The procession passed from the French Bund into Avenue Edward VII, then to Honan Road and North Honan Road, and so to the Szechuen Guild. Along the whole way, both the Police authorities of French Town and International Settlements, had made excellent preparations for handling the traffic, and a large staff of officers, both in uniform and plain clothes, maintained order. Over 5,000 men were in line. All the roads were packed by thousands who had waited patiently since early morning for the arrival of the procession.

The American navy was represented by about 50 marines headed by three carrying the American flag. There were about 30 Japanese who were personal friends and admirers of the General. The student body was represented by 10 schools, among them the Nanyang College, Fuh-Tan College, Normal College, Commercial Academy, Pootung Middle School, Y.M.C.A. School, Tung-Yi Girls School and several others. Three troops of Chinese boy scouts made a fine impression. Vice-Presient Feng Kuo-chang and the Cabinet have sent representatives to help with the arrangements and offer sacrifice to the deceased.

The procession in French Town was led by 4 French police officers who conducted the line to Honan Road where mounted Sikhs of the International Settlement, eight in number, were in waiting. They then took the van, under Inspector Spottiswoode.

The order of the procession was as previously arranged. The Band of the Shanghai Orphanage followed the Sikhs. Then came the schools and other institutions. They were headed by students carrying scrolls and flags. Following the student body were the Nantao and Chapei Fire Brigades and the Chinese commercial body as well as the Chinese volunteers, who wore plain clothes because their uniforms are being changed.

The Chinese Fire Brigade turned out to a man, eighty in all, led by their band. They were followed by prominent merchants of Szechuen and fellow-provincials of General Tsai Ao. Then came bamboo work frames which the Chinese called the "Flower Pavilion" in which were placed the General's photograph, a copy of the telegram which deceased wired to the President and the

(Continued on Page 2)

BLOCKADE GREECE; CUSTOMS HELD BY FORCES OF ALLIES

Will Take Measures to Secure Reparation For Attack in Athens

TURN DOWN OFFER

47 French Marines Reported Killed, 97 Wounded, 100 Captured

'REIGN OF TERROR'

Venizelists Hunted Out; Led, Bleeding and Handcuffed, To Prison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 4.—The press states that an interior blockade of Greece was proclaimed yesterday, including the seizure of all Customs and the occupation of all important points. It emphasises that the Allies must control Greece.

The Allied Governments are concerting measures to obtain reparation for the Greek attack on the 1st. A telegram from Athens, dated the 2nd, says that the Allied troops have withdrawn to the Piraeus.

The Greek Government has offered Admiral Fournet six batteries, but the Allied Ministers, acting on instructions, replied that the matter is now too serious and the Greek Government must make amends corresponding to the gravity of the outrage.

French Suffer Heavily

Athens, December 4.—The Commander of the 1st Greek Army Corps announces that the casualties in the disturbances totalled 29 Greeks killed and 54 wounded, 47 French marines killed and 97 wounded.

Eight batteries, instead of six, will be delivered to the Entente. The Greek Government promises the fullest protection to Entente nationals and agrees to accord legal guarantees to the arrested Venizelists.

Palace circles state that normal relations with the Entente have been re-established.

The pro-Germans General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas have been re-appointed heads of the Greek General Staff, the ex-Mayor Markouris, Chief of the Reservists, has resumed the Mayoralty and General Corakas, who was superintending the recruiting of Venizelists, has been arrested.

'King Deeply Involved'

London, December 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that the situation in Greece is extremely grave. Despite formal and repeated assurances given by King Constantine and his Government, that no disturbances would be permitted, a very treacherous and unprovoked attack was made on a detachment of Allied troops on the 1st, causing many casualties.

The Government considers the responsibility of King Constantine and the Greek Government deeply involved and is considering, with its Allies, immediate steps to secure a radical solution of the situation.

The tone of the British and French press indicates that the offer made by the Greek Government to hand over eight batteries is wholly insufficient to appease the Allies, who will take further measures.

Minister in London Resigns

The Greek Minister and Consul-General in London have resigned, owing to their inability to identify themselves with their Government.

The Athens correspondent of The Times says that, altogether, 3,000 Allied troops were landed and were marching through the town, in three directions, at daylight on Friday, when they found the points to which they had been assigned occupied by Greek troops, who attacked them, when the latter retired.

The fighting began at 10.30 in the morning and ended at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as the result of an armistice. The Allied troops with-

drew during the night, escorted by Greek cavalry, in order to avoid further incidents.

Besides 27 men killed, the Allies had other casualties. The Italians, who numbered 180 officers and men, lost considerably. A hundred of the French were taken prisoners.

Venizelists Arrested Wholesale

The disorders were renewed on Saturday and continued nearly the whole day. Sailors were fired on everywhere in the town and there were continual volleys. The arrests of Venizelists continued the whole day long.

A telegram from Athens says that, during the reign of terror, Venizelists, wounded and bleeding and with their hands tied, were marched to prison. The editors of most of the Liberal papers were arrested. It is estimated that there were a hundred people killed and wounded in fighting between the Greeks.

British Policy To Remain the Same

(Continued from Page 1)

Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, while the Labor element in the Cabinet will probably be strengthened, as was urged by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, when he was in London. It is understoood that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George hold identical views regarding the nature of the changes and calumny will not weaken Mr. Asquith's resolve to remain at his post.

Ignored Ll. George's Advice

The Daily News says that, before the Rumanian campaign, Mr. Lloyd George drafted a memorandum, urging steps on behalf of Rumania, which were not taken.

It is probable that Sir Edward Carson's inclusion in the Cabinet will lead to a rapprochement on the Irish question.

The Morning Post states that the Unionist Ministers, yesterday, withdrew their resignations when they received Mr. Asquith's reply.

U-BOAT CAPTURES AERO

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 1.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: A German submarine encountered a damaged British aeroplane, which was floating on the sea off the mouth of the Thames. The aviators, two officers, were made prisoners and the aeroplane was destroyed by the submarine.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 9
Per M.M. s.s. Athos..... Dec. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 14

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tsushima M. Dec. 10
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Dec. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Dec. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s Tamba M. Dec. 21

For Europe:—

Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin Dec. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Saigon on November 29, and here on December 9. Left Singapore on November 26, per M.M. s.s Athos.

The French mail of November 12 is due at Hongkong on December 19, and here on Saturday, December 23. Left Colombo on December 3, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

CANTONESE APPREHEND TROUBLESOME WINTER

Fear Possibility of Unpaid, Insufficiently Clad Soldiers Getting Out of Hand

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, Dec. 4.—The weather is getting colder and there is a probability that the unpaid and insufficiently clad soldiers will make the winter in Canton a serious one.

French Beat German Attempts at Surprise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 4.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been considerable artillery activity south of the Somme, in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre and on the right of the Meuse, in the Vaux and Douaumont sectors. There was a mining duel in the Argonnes.

The communique this afternoon reported: Enemy surprise attacks at Barleux and south-east of Metzeral, in Alsace, failed.

The communique this evening reported: The day has been marked by reciprocal artillery actions north of the Somme, at Vaux and Douaumont.

SNUB WELSH AGITATORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—The Home Secretary, in a letter to Mr. C. B. Stanton, Labor M. P. for Merthyr Tydfil, referring to the projected conference of the so-called National Council of Civil Liberties, at Merthyr Tydfil, on the 9th, suggested that Mr. Stanton should induce his constituents to ignore the meeting and deprive it of the advertisement which disturbances on the part of patriotic citizens would give it. Mr. Stanton replied, acquiescing.

New British Credit Is For £400,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—The proposed new vote of credit is for £400,000,000, making the total for the year £1,750,000,000.

ITALIANS RETAIN SANO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 4.—An official communique reports: We repulsed an attempted attack on the village of Sano. There have been intense artillery actions on Asiago Plateau and in the Sugana Valley.

An Italian air squadron dropped a ton and a half of high-explosive on the railway stations at Dottogliano and Skopo.

Carranzista Forces Reoccupy Chihuahua

Villa, However, Manages To Escape, Taking All His Booty With Him

Reuter's Service

New York, December 4.—The Carranzista forces have re-occupied Chihuahua, but Villa escaped with his booty.

GRAND-DUKE IN PERSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Teheran, December 3.—The Grand-Duke Boris Vladimirovitch has arrived from Kasvid. He was welcomed by the uncle of the Shah, whom he will visit.

AN ARMY REVIEW

The Republican Daily News reports:—On the date when the uprising in Yunnan was started the President will have a military review in Peking.

Abysinian Emperor Looking for a Job

EMPEROR LIDY-JASO.

The eighteen year old Emperor Lidz Jaso who succeeded to the throne in 1913, has been deposed. When Lidz Jaso came to the throne at the age of sixteen, he was hailed as a "strong man," but evidently he was not strong enough to keep his job as ruler of the little kingdom in northern Africa.

Fierce Antwerp Riot Follows Forced Levy

200 Inhabitants, Many German Soldiers Killed; Allies Join In Appeal to Neutrals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 4.—It is reported that over 200 of the inhabitants and many German soldiers were killed in Antwerp on November 30, in a revolt which arose owing to a call for inhabitants to work in Germany.

London, December 4.—The British French, Russian and Italian Governments have issued a declaration in which they state that, by deliberately creating unemployment in Belgium, as an excuse for the deportations, by recommencing the wholesale removal of food-stuffs from Belgium and other similar measures that they have taken, contrary to their pledges, in order to relieve their own desperate situation, the Germans are tearing up every guarantee on which the work of the neutral relief commission is based.

The British, French, Russian and Italian Governments, therefore, appeal to the civilised world, on behalf of these innocent and helpless civilians, to see that this great work of international benevolence is not destroyed by such treachery and violence.

BURIAN IS DISPLACED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 4.—The Emperor of Austria has appointed Prince Konrad Hohenlohe to be Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, relieving Baron Burian.

Yuan's Sons Send Scrolls to Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

National Assembly shortly before his death; the Presidential Mandate on his death, the General's blue uniform and helmet, and lastly, his Order of Merit and Chia-Ho decorations.

In the middle of the whole line were wreaths presented by his Japanese friends as well as long and short scrolls of condolence presented by Chinese merchants in Japan. There were 56 Chinese marines from the cruiser Hai-Chi and the whole Second Battalion of the Northern troops from the Arsenal, about 450 men. Following these fine soldiers came cavalry and these were followed by American Naval officers in carriages. A number of police followed, heading the covered canopy of white for chief mourners who were the sons of the deceased.

The General's coffin was covered by big national flags and mounted on a gun-carriage drawn by 8 horses.

Everybody participating in the procession was given a photograph of General Tsai Ao.

The flags on the American warships and many hongs were half masted.

The funeral had been in preparation for two weeks and a Special Funeral Preparation Bureau by orders of the government was established. General Tsai Ao, who was only 36 years of age, died at Fukuoka, Japan, of cancer of the throat. He was a native of Paoking, Hunan.

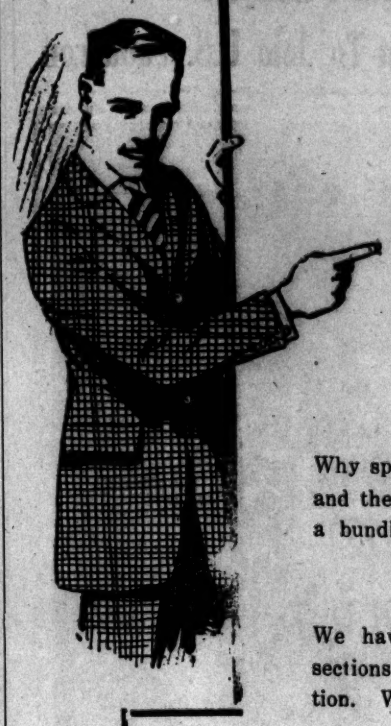
During last Winter when Yuan Shih-k'ai desired to be Emperor, Tsai Ao fled from Peking under the pretext of going to Japan to seek a cure. He secretly entered Yunnan and gathering his old, trained Yunnan troops, declared independence against Yuan Shih-k'ai and called the whole country to uphold the Republic. After having accomplished his great service to the country, he retired to Shanghai, to care for his health. It is said that when Yang Tu heard that Tsai Ao had left Peking, he went to the palace to see Yuan Shih-k'ai and said to him: "Well, you have sent the tiger back to the mountain and the fish back to the sea; you will weep tears from now on and you will have no days of peace."

It is not generally known, but Tsai Ao spent three days in jail at Hongkong, disguised as a coolie. All his private papers were stolen by Yuan Shih-k'ai's agents and turned over to Lung Chi-kwang, but Tsai Ao managed to elude the sleuths and hurriedly making his way to Yunnan again upraised the banner of the Republic.

LORD LUCAS KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—Lord Lucas has been killed.



THE WORLD WOULD LAUGH

at the foolishness of a man who, year after year, hired a costly motor-car instead of owning his own machine.

* * * * * * *

HAS IT EVER STRUCK YOU

that the man who pays rent, year after year, instead of owning his home, is almost as foolish?

* * * * * * *

Why spend the best part of a lifetime in Shanghai, and then have but little else to show for it than a bundle of rent receipts?

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We have houses for sale in the best residential sections of Shanghai; others are approaching completion. We shall be pleased to show them to you.

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If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments at your convenience.

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SPECIAL OFFER OWING TO HIGH EXCHANGE

PREMIER (Coventry made) MOTOR CYCLES

AT CLEARANCE PRICES:

Taels 290.00 Net Cash

Ready for the Road

Brief Specification:—3½ h. p., single cylinder, free engine, Bosch Magneto, DUNLOP Tyres.

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Idea of Defeat Impossible To Russians, Dr. McClintic, Of U.S. Red Cross, Asserts

Sees Possible Peace with Austria and Turkey, But Will Fight Germans to the End

"The Russians do not contemplate anything but victory. They intend to fight until it comes, no matter how long it may be delayed. To the Russian soldier the idea of defeat is impossible. Russia cannot be defeated, he considers. Even when the troops are retreating, he says: 'That is the way we got Napoleon in 1812. We are going to get Germany in the same way.'"

These were the exact words used by Dr. B. S. McClintic, who has just reached Shanghai after two years in Russia and Asia Minor, in an interview which he accorded a CHINA PRESS representative yesterday. Dr. McClintic, who is accompanied by his wife, got into Shanghai from Hankow on the Tuckwo on Sunday. After travelling over Siberia he trained from Harbin to Peking and spent a couple of weeks in the Capital. From there he went inland to Hankow, where he made a short stay. Last night he left for Japan where he expects to put in a fortnight before going on to San Francisco. While in Shanghai he stayed with Mr. W. W. Lockwood, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at his home in Barchet Road, Dr. McClintic and Mr. Lockwood having been boys together in their home town of Peru, Indiana.

Dr. McClintic was the last of the American Red Cross doctors to leave Russia. He was accompanied by two nurses who remained in Peking. Originally six doctors and twenty-five nurses left America in September, 1914, for each of the warring countries, in the American Red Cross ship which was designated the Red Cross.

After leaving New York the first port touched at was Falmouth, England, where Dr. McClintic with the Russian party disembarked and travelled by train across England. The party crossed the North Sea and the Baltic on special steamers. From Stockholm they crossed to a small port called Rouma and from there they went on to Kieff, or Kiev, which was made the American Red Cross headquarters during their stay in Russia.

Treated 4,000 Patients

It was towards the beginning of November that the party got itself properly established in the town, which is well South and West of Moscow, and East of the fighting which took place among the Carpathians. They remained at Kieff for almost a year, carrying out surgical work and doctoring the wounded who came in from the Austrian front. A large hospital was established by the American Red Cross and over 4,000 patients were treated. Dr. McClintic himself paid a visit of about a month in July, 1915, to the fighting line in the Carpathians, being in the trenches near Tarnopol, which is in Austria, directly South of Brody.

While he was in the trenches—he went on a flying visit of assistance to a hard-pressed Russian Professor—Dr. McClintic admits to never having killed anyone or having run any great risks, beyond the chance of big shells. But it was a case of intermittent shelling, having bombardments in the morning and evening; during the day it quietened down to an occasional shell. On one occasion while looking through his binoculars at the effect of landing shells he saw a number of Austrians attempting to get away from a big shell which burst right over them. But most of the time he was in the observation trenches and any time he was in the fighting trenches it was merely a case of a rush through them.

On Caucasian Front

After their first year those of the original party which crossed from New York—three doctors and five nurses—went into the employment of the Russian Red Cross and were sent down to the Turkish or Caucasian front. Subsequently they were located in different places in Persia, being practically on a flying mission. The first part of the winter they spent in Van and later on they were in Enzeli, Kazvin, Hamadan and Kermanshah.

General Baratoff was in command of the Russian troops there but the numbers of the men in Asia Minor were never given out and he doubted if anyone but headquarters knew the actual figures. The doctors had to set to work and fix up their hospital in native houses—or palaces if they could get them—and the carpenters among the soldiers helped them out in making beds, etc. During his stay in Russia and Asia Minor, Dr. McClintic never came in contact with any British troops. He tried to get through to the British when they were at Kut-el-Amara but the Turks came between them. A few Turkish prisoners passed through his hands. He spoke to some of them through Armenian soldiers who were fighting with the Russians and the Turks were "a pretty hungry lot."

Russian Spirit Excellent

Questioned about how the Russians were standing the war, Dr. McClintic said their general spirit was excellent. They expected the war to last two years more. When he came to China he heard talk about a separate peace with Russia. That was the first time he had heard of it; he did not believe anyone in Russia knew about it. They were settling down to another two years. The soldiers were being well looked after in the trenches and in the hospitals, and the organisation was improving all the time. British and Dutch Red Cross parties were also working in Russia, the former having an extension of the Petrograd work down at the Austrian front.

Just to show that it would be done, although it was not strategy for Russia to send her entire expedition through, a band of a hundred Cossacks cut their way through and joined the British Expedition in Persia. The gallant Cossacks were decorated for that piece of work but the reason which deterred the Russians going through was that of keeping the supplies up. The hundred Cossacks traversed between 150 and 200 miles of hostile Kurdish territory. There was only one railway line around the country Dr. McClintic was in and that was in old Armenia to Tabriz, about fifty miles long.

All the fighting practically was cavalry and mountain artillery work What with the many mountain chains in the country the soldiers never knew when they were retreating or executing flanking moves. It was like a big chess game.

The Russians very much preferred to work in winter. They were accustomed to the cold and could stand it but the hot weather of Persia was very much against them. Dr. McClintic remained in Asia Minor until September of this year, when he returned to Petrograd before he started out for China and home. Typhoid, malaria, and dysentery were responsible for most of the sickness, the first and last being caused by the men, parched with thirst, rushing to drink water of any kind before it was boiled.

The hospital in Kieff started with 400 beds and this number was increased to 800 during the big fighting in the Carpathians.

Germans Are Austria's Defence

"If the Germans have to withdraw their troops from Austria," said Dr. McClintic, "the Russians will go through Austria and they will go fast." The Russian equipment now was excellent and they had ample ammunition. Once while on the Turkish front the post near which Dr. McClintic was working was attacked by Kurds. Some of his wounded were captured and the dressings were stripped off them in a search for loot. A party of Cossacks came to the rescue and drove the Kurds off. None of the wounded were killed but some of them were re-wounded. One Cossack with a broken leg, which the doctor had been taking particular care of for two months, was found shooting at the Kurds with his revolver, dragging his broken leg after him. The limb had to be re-set but the plucky man came through it all. And for two months previously that leg had scarcely been moved an inch!

Physically the Cossacks were a wonderful body of men and not only the Cossacks but the whole of the Russian soldiery. When they came into the hands of the surgeon their stoicism and endurance of pain was marvellous. Dr. McClintic saw many cases of this. "I have shaken hands with many of them," he said, "simply because I admired their absolute grit." The Russian soldier was ashamed to be sick. It was an honor to be wounded but to be sick was a disgrace. There was no sympathy for the sick man: it was regarded as a sign of effeminacy. He had taken out pieces of a man's ribs without the use even of cocaine: also removed two bullets from one man without the use of any anaesthetic, and opened all sorts of abscesses. He had even in pulling out teeth—a job for which he was not qualified, broken these off in a way which, had it been himself, would have made him howl.

Officers Are 'Fathers'

The attitude of the Russian officer to his men was that of a father to his sons, and among the troops the Tsar was regarded as the real leader, not the Grand Duke. Dr. McClintic met the Tsar when the latter paid a visit to Kieff. He was a most attractive man to meet. As he was leaving Russia in October, Dr. McClintic heard of the re-capture by the Russians of Hamadan.

When he was leaving the country he saw troops everywhere, and at the stations in Siberia, Austrian and a few German prisoners. The biggest prison camp he saw was at Kieff where there were about 15,000 Germans and Austrians.

Then the doctor expressed the opinion quoted in opening the interview. Continuing he said:—"The Russians are going to tighten and tighten the ring around Germany. They may make a separate peace with the Turks, who do not want to fight, and with the Austrians, and thus they will gradually narrow down the area of operations until only Germany is left. They consider that Germany will carry on until she is absolutely exhausted. Austria is a pretty weak proposition except for the strength injected into her by the German armies."

American business men, concluded Dr. McClintic, were doing very well in Russia. During his peregrinations he met Dr. Malcolm Grove, a young American, who went out to Russia "on his own hook" and got a commission in the Russian Army after picking up the language from a Russian Colonel who spoke English. Another American he met was Dr. Phillip Newton, who was with an ambulance corps on the Rumanian front. Dr. Grove was on the German front.

All the American Red Cross parties, said Dr. McClintic, have now officially left the countries they went into at the outbreak of war.

Prince Henry Now A Grand-Admiral

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

According to Berlin despatches, Prince Henry of Prussia, eldest brother of the Kaiser, has been awarded the highest naval honor by being made a Grand-Admiral of the German navy. It is probable that the appointment is merely an honorary one, for thus far Prince Henry has taken no part in the war.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. E. M. Hynd, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer on the Kiukiang.

Mr. H. P. Hope, chief officer on the Kiukiang, has gone chief officer on the Sunning.

Mr. J. J. Jensen, from reserve, has gone second officer on the Hangchow.

Mr. G. Boloum, from reserve, has gone second officer on the Linan.

Mr. F. Todd, third engineer on the Koonshing, has gone third engineer on the Esang.

Mr. J. P. Hennisy, third engineer on the Esang, has gone third engineer on the Koonshing.

Shipping Bulletins

A regular steamboat service between Tsingtau and Haichow (one of the thriving junk ports on the Shantung coast) maintained by the Chinghai S. S. Co., a Japanese shipping firm of Tsingtau, which was once compelled to discontinue its operation, owing to a protest raised by the Chinese authorities of Haichow, has been resumed with the newly-purchased steamboat Aioi Maru. Prior to its resumption, the firm received the sanction of the Foreign Intercourse Office, Kiangsu Province, through the Japanese Consular authorities of Shanghai. The line will be reinforced about the middle of this month with another chartered steamboat.

* * *

On the way from Saigon to Hongkong with a cargo of rice, the s.s. Telemachus, a Chinese owned steamer, ran short of coal and was forced to anchor in a sheltered position at St. John's Island until a fresh supply could be brought. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's tug David Gillies left for the ship, taking a quantity of coal.

* * *

The s.s. Derwent (Captain Jenkins), a ship thirty-seven years old, is in Kowloon Dock undergoing extensive alterations.

* * *

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will open a training school for ship's cooks, waiters and stewards, in Yokohama next month. Several Japanese and one foreign instructor have been engaged to impart the necessary knowledge to young men anxious to qualify for positions on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamship fleet. The idea seems to be an excellent one.

* * *

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Sado Maru on the Seattle and Tacoma run, which cleared from Seattle on November 1, had an outbreak of fire on board, but no knowledge is at hand concerning the cargo. The matter, however, is to come under general average, with a deposit of one and a half per cent required from the consignees of cargo.

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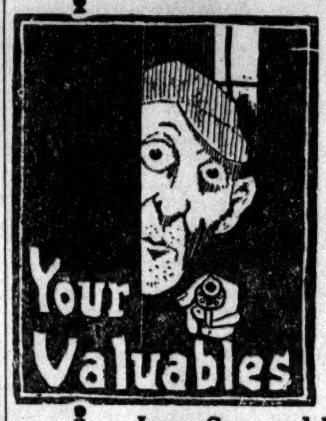

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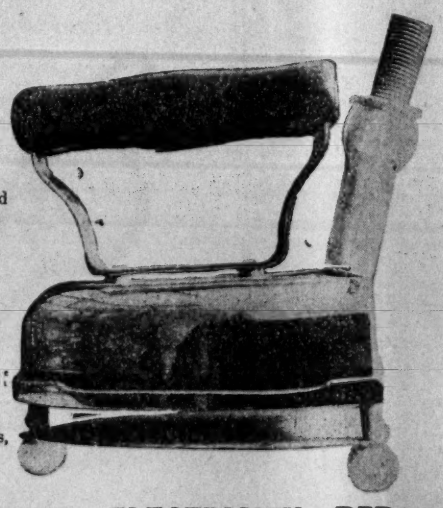

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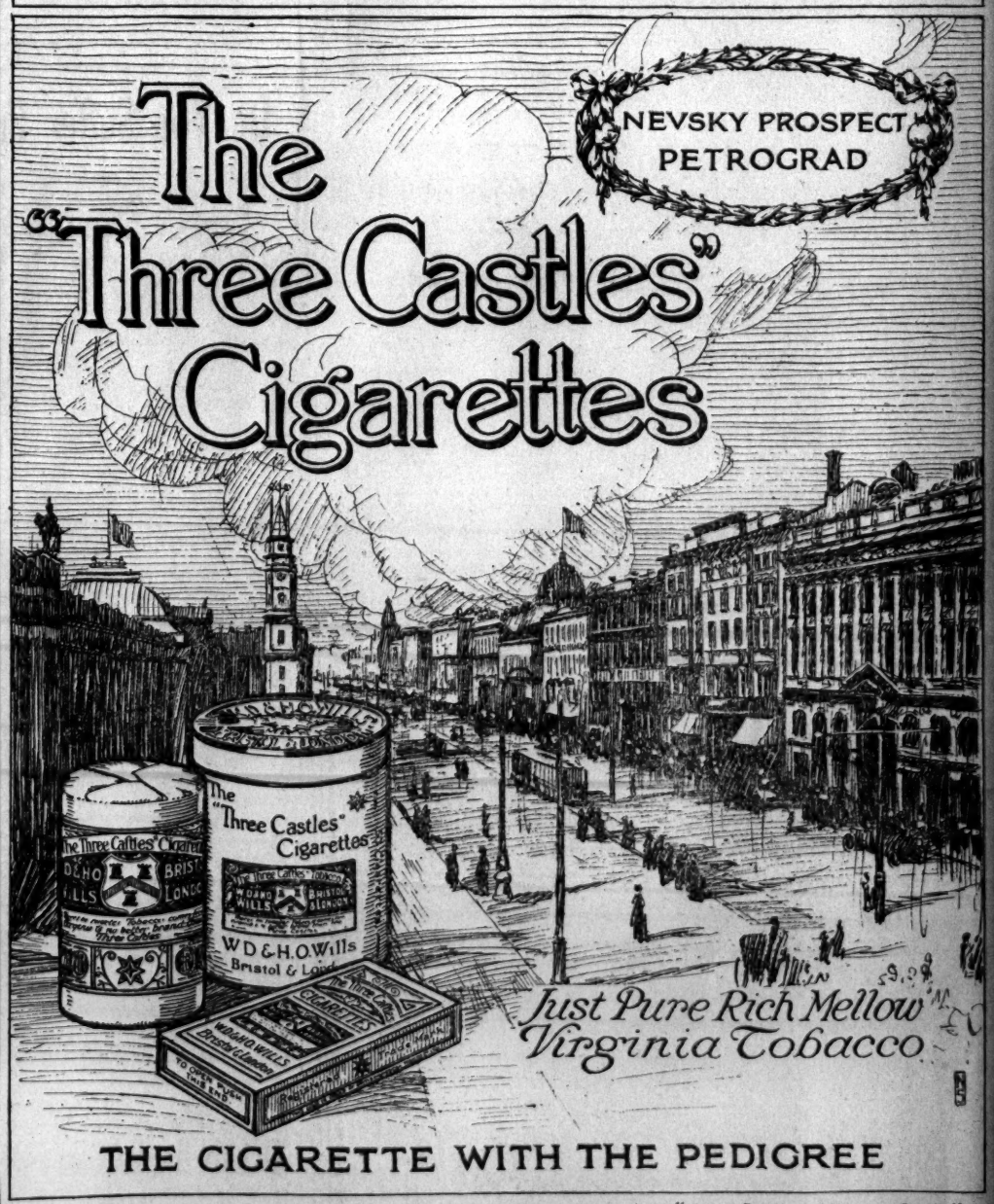
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Far Eastern American Bar Association

The second annual meeting was held at the Session Hall of the United States Court for China on Monday, at 5 p.m. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Judge Charles S. Lobingier.

Vice-Presidents:

For the Philippines, F. C. Fisher, Manila.

For China south of the Yangtsze, W. S. Fleming, Shanghai.

For North China and Japan, Ralph A. Frost, Hankow.

Secretary, Earl B. Rose, Shanghai.

The Association voted to accept the recent amendments to the Constitution of the National Association by which the President of a subordinate association becomes a member ex-officio of the General Council of the National Association and the Secretary becomes a member of the local Council.

The President read his annual report, which follows:

Gentlemen: The second year of our Association's existence has been notable for its part in promoting the decennial anniversary observance of the United States Court for China. The idea was first suggested in a meeting of this Association which authorised the appointment of a committee for that purpose and through it the American organisations in China, which co-operated so efficiently in the affair, were enlisted.

The events of that memorable occasion are so fresh in the minds of all that they require little mention here except to point out that in such directions the Association finds one of its most legitimate fields of activity. Incidentally the Anniversary furnished at once the opportunity and the material for the first volume of the Association's publications, which has called forth many appreciative and gratifying acknowledgments both here and abroad. This also indicates a direction in which the Association's activities may be extended. A creditable series of publications, replete with matter pertaining to the legal situation in the Far East, would be one of the best means of perpetuating the work of the Association, besides being of permanent and increasing value elsewhere.

Membership

Our constitution, Article II, Section 2, limits active membership to those "residing in the Far East." During the past year we have suffered the loss of no less than five who have removed from the Far East to other parts of the world, viz.:

John F. Jewell, Esq., to Lourenco Marques, East Africa, Dr. F. E. Hinckley, to Oakland, California, Crawford M. Bishop, Esq., to New York City, N. Y., Arthur C. Taylor, Esq., to Los Angeles, California, and C. R. Holcomb, Esq., to Portland, Oregon.

Some of these gentlemen, I know, would be glad to maintain a connection with the Association, and I recommend an amendment authorising them and other non-residents to become associate members. Three new active members have been added during the year.

In this connection I desire again to call attention to Bye-Law No. 1 which authorises the formation of local branches. In localities where 12 or more members reside there is a place for these in order that the particular needs and problems of the profession there, in which the Association as a whole is not so directly interested, may receive special attention. This of course need not conflict in any way with the scope and purpose of the latter, which is to organise and standardise the entire American legal profession in the Far East.

Activities

In addition to its premier share in the decennial anniversary observance the Association has held several meetings of note during the year. At the March meeting, ex-Gov. David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, a practising member of the bar of that State, was a guest of the Association and made a notable address. The proceedings of that occasion were reported in full in Case and Comment, a magazine which enjoys probably the largest circulation of any legal periodical in America.

Another occasion which will long be remembered was the meeting of June at which ex-Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee, for forty years a member of the bar, was the Association's guest and in addressing it gave some very helpful suggestions to its members.

During recent months, as your President, though not as a public official, I have had some correspondence with the American Minister at Peking, concerning a matter of special importance to the American bar of Shanghai, a summary of which will be read to you.

The Association has now a recognised place among American organisations in China and its co-operation has been invited in most of the national activities during the past year.

Relations With National Association

The American Bar Association held its 39th annual meeting at Chicago during the last days of August and the first of September. Our Association was represented by two delegates, viz.:

Edgar Pierce Allen, Esq., of Tientsin, and John F. Jewell, Esq., then of Chefoo.

Neither of these gentlemen has yet returned to China and no report from them is available, but I am sure they received a cordial welcome. Mr. Allen was elected as one of the members of the General Council.

Under date of September 23 I received the following letter from the Secretary of the National Association:

"I beg to call your attention to the following amendment to the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the American Bar Association adopted by the Association at its recent meeting in Chicago (August 30, 31, September 1, 1916), whereby the president and secretary of your Association become a member ex-officio of the General Council and Local Council, respectively, of the American Bar Association from your State, viz:

"'The President of each State Bar Association recognised by this Association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member ex-officio of the General Council provided he be a member of the American Bar Association, and provided further that votes in the General Council be by States whenever a roll call is asked."

"'The Sercetary of each State Bar Association recognised by this Association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member ex-officio of the Local Council for such State, provided he be a member of the American Bar Association.'

"This action by the Association was upon the recommendation of the conference of representatives of the American Bar Association and the various State and local Bar Associations which met on August 28, 1916, in Chicago.

"I shall be very glad if you will bring this provision before your Association and advise me of its action thereon."

These amendments, I may say, are part of the general scheme for the reorganisation of the National Association which originated with that distinguished jurist and author, John H. Wigmore. Among other changes this plan contemplates making membership in the State or subordinate associations a requisite to membership in the National Association. This proposal failed of adoption at the last session, but doubtless will be adopted in time and the result will be to give a higher and more important place to associations like ours, which are subordinate to, and yet constituent of, the National Association. When the plan is adopted it will require little or no change on the part of the members of the National Association residing in the Far East, most of whom are already members of our Association. During the past year ten of our members have joined the National Association, and I have a letter from the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Lucien Hugh Alexander, Esq., of Philadelphia, in which he says:

"On behalf of the Committee I want to say we are particularly gratified to find this evidence of your interest in increasing our membership in China. . . .

"Won't you be good enough to send me a complete list of lawyers in China members of the Bar of your Honor's Court? I want to check up and see what percentage of same are in the A. B. A. If nearly all your Bar become members of the Association it will be a wonderful object lesson to other lawyers in America."

In closing I am gratified to be able to point out that while the work and personnel of our Association are becoming better known in America, additional facilities are at hand for keeping our members in touch with legal affairs in the home land. The Association is now subscribing for all of the leading American law periodicals and these are being preserved and bound as each volume becomes complete. I would recommend a careful perusal of them on the part of every member, not only for the information which they contain, but also for the stimulus they afford toward higher professional ideals and standards.

-:- In the Courts -:-

Held Up 5 Years

The matter of an appeal which has been held up for close on five years for the very good reason that there is no Court of Appeal to hear it was brought up before the Mixed Court authorities yesterday. It appears that in 1912 Capt. Davies was awarded judgment against a Chinese for the sum of over $10,000 in a claim in connection with the Burlington Hotel. Part of the money, just less than half, was paid over but an appeal being raised the balance of over $5,000 was left in court and has been there ever since, with neither of the parties drawing interest from it.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey, for Capt. Davies, applied that the appeal should be struck out as frivolous, or that the money should be paid out to his client.

Mr. F. Ellis appeared for the Chinese appellant.

Mr. Godfrey said that he was asking for a ruling of the court in so far as British Mixed Court cases were concerned. Since the judgment appealed against had been given, certain rules of court had been prepared making temporary provision for appeals by parties who were dissatisfied with the judgment of the court. At the time this particular appeal was entered and at the time the rules were drafted it was anticipated that the court of appeal would be constituted within a reasonable time and for that reason parties who were dissatisfied with the judgment of the court were allowed to enter an appeal, although at the time it was an appeal to a non-existent court.

They had come now to the position that though four and a half to five years had passed, during which time the plaintiff's money had been locked up, the appeal had not yet been heard and the plaintiff was no further advanced towards obtaining his money. That money was money to which he was entitled under the judgment and he had been deprived of the use of it for all this time, though as a matter of fact he had been in urgent need of it.

Whether there was an entirely parallel case in history or not he did not know, but he submitted that it was a state of affairs which was entirely contrary to justice that a person should be deprived of his property during a period in which there was no court to try any appeal and no immediate prospect of such a court being established.

Counsel went on to quote a case of an appeal from Calcutta to the Privy Council in which there had been a considerable delay of which the Lord Chancellor spoke as a "gross scandal" and went on to say that no doubt there had been great difficulties in the way of the authorities here and of course he could not go so far as to stigmatise the state of affairs as a "gross scandal" but at the same time it was a very wrong state of affairs that such a delay should be possible.

It was possible now for a vindictive or obstructive client to file an empty or frivolous petition of appeal and to postpone the ends of justice indefinitely—it might be even for years—and he submitted that the time had come when the court should say that the execution of judgment of this kind should not be delayed indefinitely. He urged that the petition of appeal should either be struck out or the court should order immediate execution of the judgment by ordering the money to be paid out to the plaintiff.

Mr. Ellis opposed the motion and after reading the rules under which the appeal had been lodged said that the appellant had carried them out to the letter. It was impossible for either side to say what would be the result of the appeal before the court when it did function and it might be hard for Mr. Godfrey's client to be deprived of his money, but there was another side to that. It was hard that the appellant should also be deprived of his money which he had paid into court on the judgment against which he was appealing. It could not be argued with any force or reason that the appeal court, when it did function, would be likely or bound to confirm the judgment given in the court below and it was just possible that the decision would be reversed.

This was not a solitary case in the Mixed Court. There were many appeals pending before the appeal court when it came into being and it seemed to him that if parties were unfortunate enough to come to loggerheads in court with regard to claims they would have to take the rules of the court as they found them and subject themselves to their advantages or disadvantages. Until the rules were repealed by the Consular Body and other rules substituted for them it seemed to him that the court was absolutely prevented from over-riding them and dealing with the matter from any particular point of view.

He could not contemplate what would be the state of affairs if the magistrate thought any particular set of rules unfair and therefore decided to over-rule them and he therefore submitted that his friend's application that the petition be either struck out or that the money paid into court be paid out to the plaintiff in the action could not for a moment be entertained and he asked that it be refused.

The Assessor:—We apparently have the power to pay the money out to a successful litigant upon his giving security or on entering into a bond.

Mr. Godfrey:—My application is that the money should be paid out without any security at all.

The Assessor said that the application was based upon two grounds, first that there was no court of appeal in which such a petition could be heard. They were asked to say that if the Consular Body, who were responsible for framing the rules, had realised that the establishment of a court of appeal would have been so long delayed those rules would never have been framed at all. The applicant asked them to set the rules aside on that ground.

Now, they were agreed that they could not decide a hypothetical question of that nature, and even if they could decide whether or not the Consular Body would or would not have framed the rules had they known certain circumstances would have arisen, the court would not necessarily be justified in setting the rules aside. The second ground was that the petition of appeal was frivolous and had delay as its sole object. The court could conceive cases in which the petition of appeal would be so obviously frivolous as to justify the court in finding the object of the appellant was merely delay and it might take upon itself the responsibility of paying the money out to the respondent without making him give any security at all.

But his, the Assessor's, recollection of the facts of this case was that they were not so obviously clear as to make it certain that the court of appeal would dismiss the appeal and uphold the decision of that court. Possibly the court of appeal might uphold the appeal and then this court would or might be placed in an embarrassing position. They proposed to allow the money to be paid out on terms, that is to say the respondent must give security to the court for the repayment of the money should the appeal be upheld.

They would consider the terms of the security when they were submitted to them.

Mr. Godfrey suggested that the money should, when paid out, be invested in British War Bonds and deposited with the court.

Mr. Ellis expressed sympathy with the suggestion but asked that it be left open.

Mr. Godfrey then drew the court's attention to the fact that during the time the $5,600 had remained in court no interest had accrued for the benefit of the parties. He had written to the acting registrar of the court on the subject and had been informed that there had been no order that the money should bear interest while in the custody of the court.

Mr. Ellis also addressed the court upon the subject. It was a matter that should engage the consideration of the court for there was no doubt that either party should have the benefit of a certain prescribed or recognised rate of interest pending the appeal.

Mr. Godfrey:—The money, whether yours or mine, has been getting the compradore one per cent per month.

This matter was left undecided.

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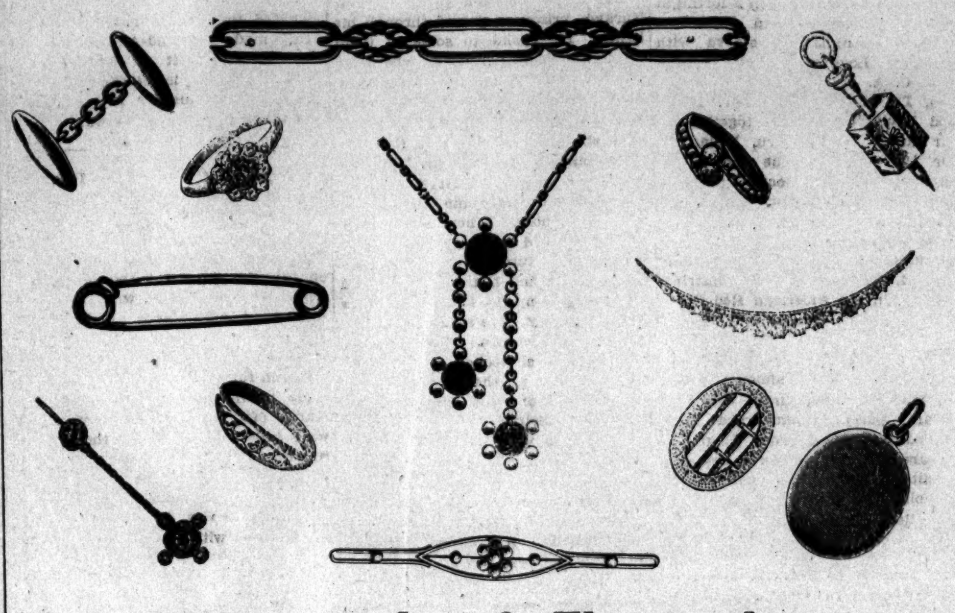

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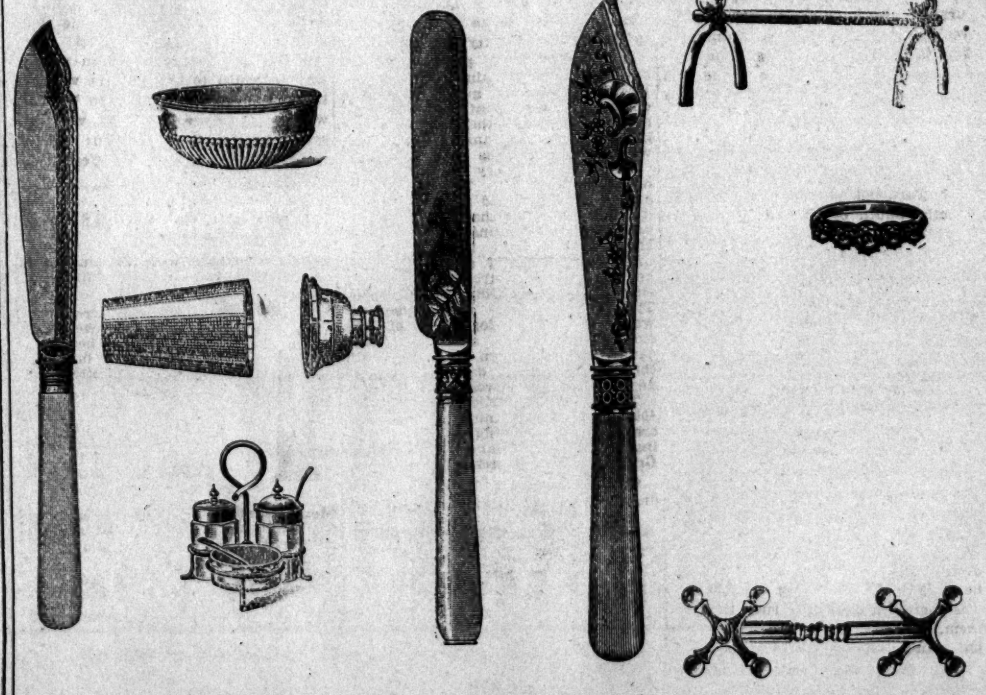

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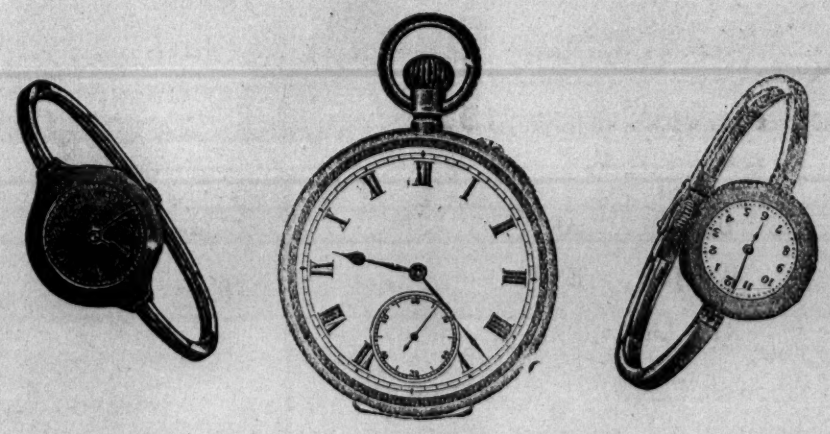

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POPE EXPLAINS WHY HE MUST CONTINUE TO PRAY AND EXHORT FOR PEACE

In Answer To Cardinal Hartmann His Holiness Complains Of Misunderstanding

PERSEVERANCE IN PRAYER

Ringing Proclamation to The Italian Army By The Duke d'Aosta

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Rome, October 15.—An address was sent to the Pope by the archbishops and bishops of Germany presenting their homage on the occasion of their annual meeting at Fulda.

In his answer to Cardinal Hartmann the Pontiff complains about the misunderstanding his words of peace had effected. His attempts to pacify were received with suspicion on one side; as an open offence on the other side. Whereas his one desire was to smooth the conflict, the different nations pretended to intimate he wanted to profit by the circumstances

He adds further that, as the Vicar of a peace-loving God, and as the Father of all Christians, he can not, in his most high office but preach and exhort in favor of the peace—and this not to the benefit of one party only, but for the good of all mankind.

The Holy See is entirely devoted to the mitigation of all suffering provoked by the war; it also praises the charitable institutions founded by the episcopate, the clergy and the catholics.

The Pope concludes in recommending most fervently the perseverance in prayers, and especially the holy communion of the children and works of charity, in order that penitence and innocence combined may obtain from God the so much despised return of peace.

• • •

The Nuaro Giornale had an interview with Major Dr. Grixoni concerning the special studies which the Minister of War has ordered to be taken up in Florence, regarding the defence against asphyxiating gas employed by the Austrians.

Dr. Grixoni affirmed that the new mask will neutralise or nullify all the asphyxiating gases that are known to be employed. The mask is light, easily adaptable and leaves the respiration free. It is carried by each soldier, attached to his belt. The mask is guarded in a little bag, which contains the instructions for its use, and which bears this inscription, written in big characters: *"If you take it off, you die!"*

• • •

A large Committee of Italian merchants has gone to Russia to study the conditions of the Russian markets, the exportation and importation of articles, and in a general way, to establish a closer commercial relationship between the two allied countries, not only for the present, but which will last even when this war is over.

This numerous Committee is formed of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and of the greater part of Italian towns, as Naples, Milan, Turin, Rome; and as its mission is official, the Government is represented by the charge d'affaires at Petrograd, the Marquess della Torreda.

Almost simultaneously the French-Italian Committee at Toulouse, with official sanction of the two Governments has appointed a commission for the study of the credit and exportation between the two countries. This commission will visit and especially consider the markets of Milan, Turin, Rome, Florence, Naples, Catanih and Palerma.

• • •

The other day I read a very interesting article about the influence which the war exerts on the feminine fashions. This article published in the Journal of Paris pointed out, that at the time of the siege of Rochelle, Madame de Chaulmes at a reception at Court appeared dressed in a purple tunic with a silver cuirass.

After the siege of Prague embroideries in jet, in Bohemian stones and pearls came into fashion. But the most extravagant of all were those fashions inspired after the Napoleonic victories; to the great indignation of Bonaparte, of whom it is related that having at a festival reception at Court discovered on a fascinating fair head a miniature of a helmet, he ordered the beautiful lady not to do it again, with these words: "I shall never admit the caricature of a great and noble ornament, even on the head of a fool!"

It may be also recorded that once at Milan Napoleon refused the presentation of a Duchess, having discovered in a glamor of diamonds the Imperial eagle!

The women during the present war seem to give to the outdoor garments a more practical, solid and at times military appearance and you see in the streets of Rome the glittering of regimental brass buttons, a suggestion of military coats, and felt sombreros with 'bersaglieri' feathers!

• • •

Beautifully situated, dominating Rome, just by the Campidoglio, rises the 'Palazzo Cafferelli,' the residence of the German Embassy. In the 'piano nobile' between magnificent decorations stands the 'Imperial Throne.' It was from this residence that, some years ago, the Kaiser in full state, between German Guards, drove to the Vatican to pay a visit to Leo XIII.

A few days ago the President of the Association 'Italo-Colonial' sanctioned the amply justified project, by which the Roman Community and the Government are invited to take the lawful and necessary steps for the reclamation of the Palazzo Cafferelli, and sanctioned also the proceeding without delay for the removal far from the Campidoglio of that throne, incompatible with the rights of the nation and of civilisation.

• • •

The President of the Italian Red Cross relates a noble act of the Bishop of Crema; and this is much more to be admired when one is aware of the exalted position the Bishops enjoy in Italy, and when one considers the great amount of administrative work in the dioceses which they have to govern. The communication states:

Some time ago the Chaplain of the Red Cross Hospital at Crema, who was most devoted to his pious work, was taken ill with typhoid fever. Who would replace him? Monsignor Minoretti, the Bishop of Crema, took his post—and so for a month the highest authority of the Church of that Diocese, as a simple priest attends day and night to the sick and wounded, replacing his subordinate in the ecclesiastic hierarchy with the most moving evangelical charity.

• • •

It is not only in England, or France, or Germany, that heroic deeds have been recorded, performed by aero-men in their military flights. Also we may quote here two instances of the most authentic audacity. Last May the Captain of Artillery Egidio Carta, now commanding a squadron of aeroplanes, was flying in his machine over the enemies' land, when he had his "relivulo" hit several times. Four enemy aeroplanes pursued him, wishing to cut off his flight but Carta succeeded not only in causing the fall of two of them, but also in making the remaining two fly away, enabling him to reach his destination and throw his bomb. Another, a sergeant Giovanni Antonio Carta, who for his skill received the medal for valor, had bombarded the railway line of Triest-Navresina of Goriz.a, early last June, the positions of Montesanto, the railway line of Dornberg and Orcina, and the aviation-park of Altoviza!

• • •

Many journalists are now fighting at the front, and some of them have sacrificed their lives for their country. Now the Direction of the Association of the Press (Associazone della Stampa) of Rome has decided to honor those that have fallen: their names will be inscribed in the State Room, their biographies will be written, and the dates of their deaths noted down.

Afterwards when the war is over, a marble-slab with their names will replace that inscription.

The Direction has furthermore resolved that another marble-slab will be added, bearing the names of those colleagues who for marked valor in the battlefield have been decorated by the king.

• • •

A Proclamation of the Duke d'Aosta to the Army: "I would not be worthy to command you, oh conquerors of Gorizia, of San-Michele, of Doberdo, and of Monfalcone, I would not be worthy of the confidence of the country and of the admiration which the world testifies for your valor which has made tremble with emotion the heart of those that are dear to you, I would not be worthy of the remembrance of our fallen heroes and of our glorious martyrs, if I did not lead you once more towards the peril of the battle.

"Victory has now taken its flight from the heights of Sabotino, of Podgora, of San-Michele and of Ghebel towards other heights, and to other horizons, more distant, on which it is waiting for us.

"The enemy is no more sheltered behind his defensive bulwarks, which as formidable as they were, fell before your irresistible attack. He stays now behind weaker lines, on which he hopes to arrest your impetuosity. Brave artillery men, and also you who on the sea have joined them, and you daring bombardiers, destroy those lines, and you others, marvellous Infantry of new Italy, fraternally attached to the cavalry, throw yourself on the enemy, disperse him, persecute him from mountain to mountain, until you see him exhausted and vanquished at your feet.

"You represent Italy which marches triumphantly towards her destiny."

• • •

Marconi is hard at work for the war, employing all his forces on the ultrapotente radio telegraphic station of Colbano. The "Corriere di Livorno" relates this amusing anecdote:

When in the spring of 1895 Marconi, still unknown to the world, making his first experiments at Villa Grifone near Pontecchio, had to pay a visit to Bologna—and when taking his 'collazione' at a restaurant, an old gentleman, his neighbor at table, pointed him out to his friends saying: 'Do you see this young man? He is mad!' 'Shall we hold him?' exclaimed they. 'Is he really dangerous?' 'Ah no,' answered the old gentleman. 'He is quite tame; he only pretends to be able to send a wire, without wire.'

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Up-to-Date Educational Methods Are Discussed In Ackermann Lecture

Miss Ackermann gave the last lecture of the Current Events Course last evening in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. The subject dealt with, which was given by request, was: "Up-to-date and changed educational systems, or teaching by modern methods."

There was a goodly attendance of the teaching fraternity of Shanghai.

The address, which was of more than an hour's duration, was filled with information upon a vital subject.

It was more or less of a surprise to learn that the lowest percentage of illiteracy is found in the remote regions of Iceland and Finland: due to a comprehensive system of instruction which affords equal opportunity to the boy and girl of the rural district with the pupils in towns and cities.

The country school is, in many cases, the only royal road to the great university at Helsingfors where no less than 800 girls are receiving instruction and qualifying for positions in the professional or working world. Women, more and more, must understand, not only the value of educational preparedness but the absolute necessity for it. No woman, or man either, in Finland can measure up to success in any given line without standing with both feet upon the line of efficiency.

The introduction of new methods in the kindergarten work would make Froebel groan in anguish of spirit, could he behold the mutilated remains of his pet scheme. It has so outgrown the limits of the former system as to bear little resemblance to the original.

The chief change in the process of education has been a definite move to prepare, not a class to pass an examination, but the individuals in the class for a definite purpose of life.

Efficiency and personal preparedness are now the demands made upon educators, and any system failing in results along those lines will be outlawed by common consent.

The speaker pointed out the outstanding features which develop backward minds, cultivate systematic thinking and action and direct the pupils from the trend toward professional life in those utterly unqualified, to the need of a larger preparation to meet the needs of a new world, into which the new generation must fit itself.

U-BOATS' VICTIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—The British steamers Briardene (2,701 tons) and Sarpalus, the Japanese steamer Nagata Maru, three sailing vessels, three English trawlers and a Belgian fishing cutter have been sunk.

- - Sporting - - News - -

Golf

Ladies' Competitions

The results of recent competitions held at Kiangwan are as follow:—

Ladies' Foursomes.

Mrs. N. W. Hickling and Mrs. J. Johnstone, 109—11=98.

Mrs. Enticknap and Mrs. Pearson, 115—15=100.

Season Bogie.

Mrs. Hickling, 3 down.

Mrs. Tait, 5 down.

Club Cup.

Mrs. Pearson, 57—7=50.

Miss Macleod, 63—12=51.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

Constitution and Bye-laws; Board Of Governors Provided For

The constitution of the Shanghai American Athletic Club has been decided on. The Club's object is stated as "the promotion of General Athletic Sports among the Americans of Shanghai" and a manager is to be appointed for each branch of sport. The annual meeting will be held in January of each year. The annual dues are fixed at $5 for playing and $10 for non-playing members. All sports are to be conducted under the official athletic rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for the sports they cover and other sports under the rules commonly adopted in America, all in so far as the same shall be applicable to local conditions.

The bye-laws state that the Board of governors shall include the Senior Officer of the U. S. Navy in port or his representative, the Judge of the U. S. Court, the U. S. Consul-General, an American member of the S.M.C., the officer commanding the American Co., S.V.C., and the Presidents of the American Association, University Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Bar Association of China. The insignia to be worn is to consist of a white winged shield with a red band above, with three blue and two white vertical stripes below, all outlined with a black line. For teams representing the club the insignia will be the same with a star on the shield.

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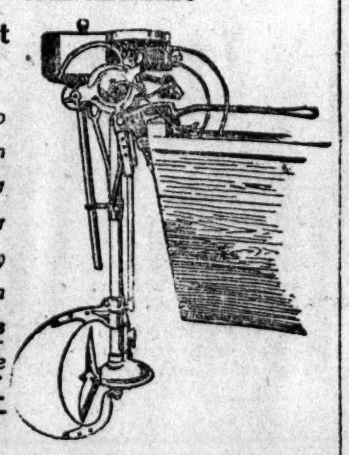

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WEATHER

Fine weather, with mist or fog in the morning. Moderate monsoon in the South. Variable breezes in the North.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 6, 1916

The Impeachment Of The Premier

(Peking Gazette)

WE publish today a translation of the text of one of the four Bills of Impeachment against Premier Tuan Chi-jui, signed by seventy-five members of the House of Representatives and lodged for discussion in the House. We have to direct attention to the grave allegation accusing the Premier of having inspired the notorious Hsuchow Conference. It is now well-known in responsible circles that the President is in possession of documentary evidence on the point.

"In the Provisional Constitution, it is clearly provided that—in assisting the President—the Premier shall be responsible for his own acts. At this time when the Republic is under restoration and when—as a result of Yuan Shih-k'ai's period of misrule during which law, discipline and administration were disregarded—everything is claiming our attention, it is of the first importance for the Premier to cleanse his heart and administer the government in sincerity and honesty to the end that old evil habits shall be wiped out and the spirit of Republicanism made manifest. Yet hardly anything has been done since the formation of the Cabinet under Premier Tuan Chi-jui. On the contrary the Premier has been practising lawlessness, treating the affairs of the State lightly, looking upon law as a 'scrap of paper,' and seeking only to satisfy his own egotism. Of all the offences that can be laid to his charge are six counts of violation of law and four counts of negligence of duty. His other faults and acts of misconduct are too numerous to be included in this indictment.

Incitement of the Military

"Ever since the days of the usurper Yuan, the country has been honey-combed with arrogant officers and insubordinate soldiers. There is a fear that it will be difficult to keep these men under proper control in spite of all efforts to put them under discipline. Yet, Tuan Chi-jui—seeking to strengthen his own position by the aid of military force—inspired his Chief Secretary, Hsu Shu-cheng, to summon secretly a conference at Hsuchow. He wired to the civil and military high authorities of the provinces, asking them to send delegates to the said conference at Hsuchow, which, when convened, telegraphed to all parts of the country attacking Parliament and opposing high officials appointed by the Government. By doing so, the said Conference openly violated the Provisional Constitution and rebelled against the Central Government. Premier Tuan Chi-jui has openly expressed his approval of such acts. . . . It is not difficult, therefore, to trace the source of the inspiration. When the President openly denounced the Conference by a mandate, Tuan Chi-jui was compelled to wire to the provincial authorities ostensibly for the purpose of persuading them to adopt a different attitude. This enraged the provincial authorities, because they thought they had been following the instructions of the Premier. They, therefore, wired to the Central Government (the President) all the details of the instructions given by Hsu Shu-cheng. The scene behind the curtain has since then been exposed to public view. For the leader of the members of the Cabinet, which is the highest administrative organ, to have so openly incited the troops to rebellion and insubordination, and for the person who should plan for the welfare of the country to commit high treason, what is left of the Administration and what is left of the State? This is the first act of violation of law by the present Cabinet.

Loans Without Permission

"The Provisional Constitution also plainly states that Parliament has the right to decide on the conclusion of loan agreements which will increase the financial burdens of the State. Yet without consulting Parliament or asking the permission of the President but merely on the authority of the decision of a Cabinet meeting and the wish of the Ministries concerned, the Hsing-Ya loan agreement (the Asiatic Development Company loan)—in which the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Commerce are concerned—and the Telephone loan of the Ministry of Communications, were signed. In so doing the Cabinet has not only contemned Parliament but has also ignored the Chief Executive. When Parliament demanded an explanation, the Cabinet at first gave an ambiguous reply. Upon pressure, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce confessed that he had made a mistake in translating the text of the loan, and the Minister of Communications openly confessed that he had violated the law. Although the Ministers have openly confessed to Parliament their illegal acts, they have since still been lingering at their posts, reluctant to go. Where is the responsibility? Where is the sense of shame? In the 2nd year of the Republic Yuan took shelter behind the pretext that he had submitted the loan agreement of the Reorganisation loan to Parliament for approval despite the fact that the said loan was never confirmed. His half-hearted measure resulted in the second revolution. Now, even such a half-measure has been denied us by Premier Tuan. The arrogance of the present Cabinet therefore far exceeds that of Yuan. This is the second act of the present Cabinet which has violated the law.

Refusal To Amend Law

"Furthermore, the Provisional Constitution also states that the power of legislation of the Republic of China is vested in Parliament, and that all laws must be legislated by Parliament. Yet when the Kuo Wu Yuan was asked to submit to Parliament all the laws and regulations promulgated after the suspension of Parliament in the 2nd year for confirmation, which is a necessary legal step, the Kuo Wu Yuan refused to comply with the request but replied in these words: "As these laws have been enforced successfully, there is no need to submit the same to Parliament." By so doing the present Cabinet has posed itself as the protector of Yuan Shih-k'ai, despised Parliament and ignored the Provisional Constitution as if it never existed. This is the third act of violation of law by the present Cabinet.

Evasion of Financial Supervision

"Again, the Provisional Constitution states that the budget and financial statement must be passed by Parliament, and that the term of the annual session of Parliament shall be four months. Now that the present session has already reached its end, neither the budget nor the financial statement have been submitted to Parliament. It is apparent that the intention of the Cabinet is to arrange matters so that the Government will continue to have complete freedom in collecting revenue and expending lavishly the same without the supervision of Parliament. Its aim is clearly to defeat the policy of a sound national finance and the provision of Parliamentary supervision. This is the fourth act of violation of law by the present Cabinet.

Interpellation Ignored

"The right of interpellation is vested by the Provisional Constitution in Parliament. Interpellations made in accordance with the law of Parliament should therefore be promptly replied to within the time-limit set. Yet the present Cabinet has, in many cases of interpellation, adopted the practice of the Imperial regime by ignoring the same. If the Government really has good reasons for acts raised on interpellation, it should give them. What does the Kuo Wu Yuan think of the Provisional Constitution and the law of Parliament when it so deliberately ignores them? This is the fifth count against the present Cabinet for the violation of the law.

Attempt to Cripple Parliament

"According to the organisation law of Parliament, one-third of the members of the Senate should be renewed every two years. The bi-annual election falls due after the expiry of the regular session of this year. The Senate has duly notified the Government; but the latter has shelved the matter for more than one month. The purpose must be to cripple Parliament by making it impossible for the Senate to meet owing to the lack of the necessary number of members. In this the sinister plot of the Kuo Wu Yuan to destroy the Legislature can be seen. This is the sixth count against the present Cabinet for the violation of the law.

Diplomatic Failures

"In addition to the counts of violation of the law must be added the counts of negligence of duty by the present Cabinet. The country is now in a very precarious position, as strong foreign Powers are pressing us in every direction. It is, however, no exaggeration to say that in a weak state no diplomacy is possible. Had the Government been wise in selecting a definite policy after a calculation of our own strength and the strength of the foreign Powers and then carrying out that policy with firmness and perseverance, it could have been possible to prevent disasters, if not actually score victory. Yet ever since the rise of the questions of Chenchiatung and Laohsikai the Government has been deceiving itself. It has at once failed to adopt an attitude of firmness or conciliation. As it has blundered all through, the situation has got from bad to worse. The Government has been absolutely deaf and dumb to the cries of the people and the indignation of the local bodies. It has even failed to come up to the standard of the Yuan government in exercising small wisdom and tact in temporary dealing with foreigners. Who then is responsible for such disastrous failures? This is the first count of negligence of duty of the present Cabinet.

Damaging the Bank of China

"Every measure of administration depends on finance. Nothing can compare therefore with the importance of finance. Properly managed the financial resources of our country are quite sufficient to meet our needs. The civil war caused by Yuan Shih-k'ai, however, has rendered it necessary to depend on foreign money in order to cover the expenses incurred by the army. In borrowing from foreign countries, it is necessary to consider first of all how the money so secured can be put to the best use and how to balance the evils which attend foreign loans with the benefits which we may secure therefrom. Yet it is not known that the Government has been acting wisely in this respect. By more vigilance of the people and foreign leaders, our financial life has been prolonged with the hope that some day our financial difficulties may be solved, that the country may continue to live and that the hardships of the people be lessened somewhat. It is apparent that such conditions can not go on for ever. But when we look to the Government, we find that it is still in a helpless condition. On the other hand, the resumption of specie payment by the Bank of China, which is the sole financial backbone of the State and on it depends the life of the Government, was delayed for a long time simply because the Bank of Communications, which is corrupt, was in the way. When it was eventually resumed under compulsion, the authorities unwisely caused a run on the Bank by their mismanagement and lack of a good method. In this is plainly seen the lack of ability on the part of the authorities of the Government. Henceforward the means of livelihood of the people will decrease as the possibility of internal disturbances grow. Can the State avoid bankruptcy if the present Cabinet be allowed to continue? This is another count against the present Cabinet for negligence of duty.

Several other counts are then reviewed and the impeachment concludes:

The Conclusion

"The offences specified above are all capable of affecting the existence of the nation. Any one of them is enough to destroy the country. What then shall we say if the Government has not only committed any one but all of them? Tuan Chi-jui has secured control of the Government by mere chance because he was supposed to be able to keep the military under control. He knows nothing about politics or national law. He has been his own master and master of all and his will has been the law. Let us ask ourselves what our people, by sacrificing their lives and shedding their blood, have fought for? If we allow such an unreasonable Cabinet, which has violated all laws, to continue, not only will it be impossible for the Constitution to be promulgated but also the progress of the administration will be retarded. Furthermore, as the present Cabinet has gone to the extreme in disturbing the political situation and violating the law, the indignation of the people and the anger of Heaven, now being accumulated, will some day burst out into open rebellion and end in the destruction of the nation. How can we face the country if we, members of the Parliament, who are representatives of the people, sit with our tongue tied and allow this disaster-breeder and trouble-maker to continue as our Government. In accordance with the provisions of clause 12 of Article 19 of the Provisional Constitution, we hereby file this bill of impeachment etc., etc."

War Words And Phrases.

A correspondent in The Daily Mail recently drew attention to the common use in the Army of the word "Narpoo," coined by Tommy Atkins from the French "N'y a plus," and applied by him to almost anything—a village shop or its proprietor; as a substitute for the expression "Nothing doing" ("I went to the War Office—but narpoo"); a polite refusal ("I asked her to marry me, but got the narpoo"); or a false alarm ("We were all ready for them with fixed bayonets—but narpoo").

Not only has this Entente-Gallicism been freely adopted by the men at the front; it has found its way into common use over here, and is often heard in general conversation among those who keep pace with the times. In fact, "Narpoo" shares with the German word "strafe" the distinction of being among the more popular of the many words and phrases associated with the Great War.

When Germany found that we were not going to stand aside while she overthrew Belgium, France, and Russia preparatory to her "last and greatest reckoning with England," as Treitschke advised, she gave vent to her feelings of disappointment, chagrin, and hatred by inventing the phrase "Gott strafe England!" which speedily became the popular salutation, the official malediction, the heartfelt prayer, or the recognised toast throughout Hunland. The effect upon the British people was characteristic: they gave the enemy the retort courteous by adopting his word strafe (punish), even as a writer in a Toronto newspaper parodied the "Hymn of Hate" by substituting "Sauerkraut" for "England."

The word "strafe" is now almost universally used. Not only is an effective bombardment of the enemy's lines or a successful trench raid described by Tommy as "strafing the Fritzes," but there are occasions when certain "brass hats" (especially those who have a weakness for parades and inspections) or non-coms., the War Office, the A.S.C. or the politicians are strafed by imprecation. And quite recently the present writer heard a working-class woman in a London back-street shout to one of her offspring, "Whit till I git 'old of yer: I'll strarfe yer, I will!"

* * *

Another word that has "caught on" with the British public, and which we have come to associate with both pain and joy, is "Blighty." This is Tommy's name for a wound serious enough to necessitate a man being sent home to be nursed in England, and also Tommy's pronunciation of the Hindu word for this country—"the land across the black water." "So-and-so stopped some shrapnel and is back at the base in hospital," wrote a friend of mine in the early days of the Big Push; "he wasn't lucky enough to get a Blighty." It is only those who have "been out there" and spent many weary months in the trenches who can appreciate where the luck comes in.

"Blighty" has also been traced to the Arabic "belad-i," "my country" or "my home"; but this is a point I will leave to philogists to settle. Whatever its origin, one feels sure that "Blighty" will long remain a synonym for "home" or for the country in defence of whose honor and safety so many of her sons have suffered or died. We may yet hear the greatest of all songs rendered as "There's no place like Blighty."

"Anzac," too, is a word that bids fair to be reckoned among the immortals, for it is a name that will serve to bind the Dominions to the Motherland more than all the speeches, tariffs, leagues, or legislation imaginable; and one may safely assert that our literature will be enriched by the adoption of a war phrase or expression so often used (alas!) during the past two years—"Gone west." Ever since man first began to clothe his mother-tongue in poetry he has sought to take the sting out of death (as it were) by substituting some other word or phrase. "Laid to rest," "In peace," "Into the Unknown," "Over the Border," naturally occur to one's mind; but none of these equal in simplicity or sentiment the expression commonly used by Tommy when referring to those who have lost their lives in the sacred cause of Duty.

* * *

In addition to "narpoo" Mr. Atkins has acquired, assimilated, or Anglicised other foreign words and colloquialisms as a result of his fraternising with the gallant poilus or the brave "Belgies," and with the splendid fighters from India and the Dominions. The French "bon" was soon adopted: "Bon," "no bon," "tres bon" or "plenty bon" (good, no good, and very good) "Plenty" is an Americanism, like the superlative "some," that word which has "caught on" so much in this country since the invasion of Great Britain by ragtime and American films.

"Compray" (understand), "no compray," and "plenty compray;" "mongy" (from manger—to eat); "fini" (finished); "merci boko" (merci beaucoup—"thanks very much"); "al'ay" (aller or allez-vous-en—"Go away!" or "Away with you!"); "apres la querre" (after the war); and "good for de bust" (good for the stomach) are among those for which Tommy has to thank his French or Belgian comrades. Doubtless he has furnished them with many choice gems of his own invention, or from the rich store of Cockney and provincial idioms which will be treasured and use on the Continent long apres la querre.

"Scrounge" is a favorite trench term (a word of Tommy's own invention, no doubt), meaning "to find," to "pinch," to "cadge anything" A "scrounger" is a forager. "What are you doing in there, you scrounging old bounder?" demand a Tommy one dark night as he peered into a dug-

(Continued on Page 7)

Prince Buelow's Second Thoughts

By H. W. Wilson

(London Daily Mail)

Imperial Germany. By Prince von Buelow, Foreword by J. W. Headlam. Translated by M. E. Lewentz. New and revised edition. Cassell, 6s. net.

The new and revised edition of his famous apology for his political life which Prince Buelow, German Chancellor from 1900 to 1909, has issued is designed to serve several purposes.

It is a torpedo deftly discharged at his successor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. It is a bid for the vote of the advocates of frightfulness. It is a demand for vast annexation of territory in every possible direction, Holland and Switzerland being alone exempted. Its author, once suspected of moderation, now shows that he can shout for violence louder even than Count Reventlow or Admiral Tirpitz.

The original edition of the book appeared early in 1914, on the very eve of war. The new edition contains numerous additions, four fresh chapters, and some striking omissions. The excellent plan of placing the new passages in brackets has been adopted by the translator.

The one vital passage in the book is that which declares that after this war there can be no more real peace:

"The national hatred which has been roused by the war and confirmed by bloodshed will persist after the struggle is concluded until national passions receive an impetus in a new direction. Germany must realise today that unless quite new and indeed improbable situations are created by this war, the feeling of bitter resentment engendered in France, England, and Russia will persist after peace has been made. These considerations must be decisive in determining the conditions of peace.

"Germany will in future require protection against hostility and desires for revenge, both old and new, in the West, the East, and beyond the Channel; such protection can only be found in the increase of her own power.

"The outcome of the war must be a positive, not a negative one. . . . The mere restoration of the status quo ante bellum would mean for Germany not gain but loss. Only if our power, political, economic, and military, emerges from this war so strengthened that it considerably outweighs the feelings of enmity that have been aroused shall we be able to assert with a clear conscience that our position in the world has been bettered by the war."

The precise annexations which are to be made are indicated with some faithfulness by the prince, though he occasionally introduces some hypocritical reflections on moderation, German respect for law, and all the vapid falsehoods with which he and Prince Henry of Prussia used to delude the "ship of fools"—as Mr. Justice Darling described it—in the past. Belgium must be taken because of "the obvious consideration that this position alone can secure for us practical and permanent protection from new attacks."

Poland must be taken to protect East Prussia, but she must never be given independence, because of a saying of Bismarck that if Poland were re-established "in another twenty years we might make another alliance among the three Empires for the purpose of a new and fourth partition." And not only Poland must become a German province, but also, it would appear, the vast Ukraine, Russia's "granary and the foundation of her industry."

France Not To Be Spared

Over-sea the German Colonies are to be restored. In the Near East, of course, Germany must have Mesopotamia:

"This territory can once more be made the paradise it was in ancient times. If one can speak of boundless prospects anywhere it is in Mesopotamia, not only on account of the Mesopotamian oilfields, which for the most part lie near the Baghdad railway, but in every respect. The development of the resources of Mesopotamia is one of the great tasks of our future. . . . I carried on the Baghdad railway enterprise with full consciousness of the immense prospects it opened out."

France is not to be spared. Germany is still further to "improve our strategic position . . . which at the present time is still unfavorable." And the reason?

"In the winter 1914-15 a man who is thoroughly conversant with French feelings and conditions wrote: The feeling of France against us during the Franco-German War, 1870-71, bears the same relation to their feelings today as a smoking factory chimney does to a volcano."

Yes, that is the result of frightfulness, murder, cruelty of every kind, atrocities that would have disgraced an Assyrian army. At the end of it all there is something called the soul of man which is still unterrified and which revolts against the infamy of traffic or intimacy with bloodstained criminals. That spirit is growing steadily in Great Britain, too, despite the conduct of a weak and not too loyal Ministry.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, it should be understood, when all these passages were written was supposed to be standing for a policy of limited annexation and moderation. Prince Buelow has other quarrels to pick with him. Running through the book is a vague suggestion that all this bloodshed was unnecessary. Germany could have won, was winning, without firing a shot. Naturally there are furious diatribes against England, and naturally the author has suppressed the passage in the 1914 edition which ran:

"It would be foolish to dismiss English policy with the hackneyed phrase *perfide Albion*. In reality this supposed treachery is nothing but a sound and quite justifiable egoism, which, together with other great qualities of the English people, other nations would do well to imitate."

But he owns that Bismarck's wars were gained by Bismarck's diplomacy, which, while not so unselfish as Mr. Headlam would like us to believe in his preface, yet paid some slight regard to what the hermit of Varzin called "the imponderables"—fear of the world's opinion.

England Fooled

Prince Buelow even suggests that the work as against England was done. He exults over the fact that he had fooled her and kept her quiet while the German Dreadnoughts were being built. He admits that the "encircling policy" with which he used to charge her falsely was abandoned in 1909. He declares—and thereby makes mincemeat of all the German apologists—that "no hopelessly conflicting interests separated us from either England or Russia until August 1914." He admits that there was no shadow of alliance between Great Britain and France and Russia before the war. He gives Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's whole case away with charming unconcern. The tale that Germany had to fight in 1914 lest in a few years she might be overwhelmed is also jettisoned. He quotes a memorable remark uttered shortly before the war by Baron Beyens: "In a few years equilibrium of forces between Germany and France will no longer be possible. Germany . . . need only await the results of her excess of births."

As, however, the blundering successor has "upset the apple-cart," triumph over England depends upon our employing all our means and all our forces with equal ruthlessness, so as to secure the victory and obtain a clear road."

Cabinet Ministers, who repeat phrases without thinking them out or understanding what an antagonist they have to fight, would do well to read Prince Buelow's mocking references to their crusade against German "militarism":

"Germany is and must remain a military State. . . . It is by militarism that not only the liberty but also the future of the German nation is being saved. . . . German militarism is the best thing we have achieved in the course of our national development as a State and as a people. . . . German national unity finds expression in the Army. . . . As the Roman Catholic Church has such a perfect organisation because its institutions are only the outward forms of inner forces which exist in the Catholic faith and in every devout Catholic, so the German Army is an organisation of unique perfection because. . . it takes account of those forces which support and form the State and the nation."

Has Lord Haldane once again omitted to tell his friends in the Cabinet that Germany is militarism?

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21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

War Words And Phrases

(Continued from Page 6)

out and saw an indistinct form inside. Receiving no reply he had a closer view—and then took to his heels. It was his own captain!

"Buckshee" (probably derived from Backsheesh, meaning extra rations, or anything over after an issue has been made; buckshee loaf, buckshee "fags," etc.)! "cushy" (a contraction of "cushion," meaning "soft"—"He's got a cushy job"); "kip" (to sleep, from "kip-house," a low-class lodging-house); "rooti" (Hindustani for bread); "gipoo" (gravy or grease); "burgoo" (porridge); "pozzy" (jam); "brew up," or "drung up" (to make tea, overseas expressions), are among the many words and terms commonly used by the men at the front, and will doubtless be as commonly used when the war is over and the survivors of Britain's wonderful New Army have returned to civil life and occupation in dear old "Blighty" once more.

For men will not easily break themselves of the habit of referring to articles of everyday use or association in the language of the trenches or expressing themselves in the more common idioms of our Gallic friends, and although such phrases as "A scrap of paper," "Silver bullets," "Business as usual," and "Too proud to fight" may prove to be ephemeral (and it is hoped, for the sake of peace and quietness, that the latter will soon drop into disuse!), there can be little doubt that the fact of this great struggle affecting so many men and women of all classes and bringing them in contact with Army life and military matters will result in many of the words and phrases directly associated with the war and much of its nomenclature merging into our everyday speech and conversation and ultimately forming part of the English lanuage.

O. S. P.

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Men Can Never Understand Why Women Dote on Weepy Plays

By Dorothy Dix

A LARGE, fat lady, with three emotional looking chins, sat near me in the street car the other night. Beside her was her husband, a small, thin, disgruntled appearing man. They had been to the theater, and the husband asked the wife how she enjoyed the play.

"Oh, I was disappointed in it," said the woman; "everybody told me it was so sad you could just weep yourself to death over it, and I didn't shed a single tear."

The husband turned upon his wife an eye of withering disgust, and murmured sardonically, "And that's your idea of spending a pleasant evening! Heavens, what do women want in a play!"

Nobody can answer this question. Otherwise theatrical managers would all be millionaires, because women are the mainstay of the stage, and if a play pleases women it doesn't make much difference whether it pleases the men. The women will flock to see it and drag their men along with them.

Generally speaking, however the psychological difference between men and women is more marked in the difference between the kind of plays they like than in any other particular. Women's taste in drama runs one way and men's another, and probably the reason that more men don't take their wives to the theater, oftener is because there is nearly always a family spat about what they should go to see and one or the other of the party is bored by having to sit through a performance that does not appeal to his or her taste.

Nearly all men, for instance, adore musical comedies, while few women care for them at all. When a woman goes to a musical comedy she generally goes to please a man and because he is paying for the tickets, and to see what the chorus have got on—or have left off.

Same way with farces. Men laugh their heads off at the antics of a drunkard on the stage, who falls over his feet and drops down in a sodden heap on the floor, and they enjoy nothing more than a broad comedy which depicts the ease with which an unfaithful husband deceives his elderly wife. Women see nothing funny in these plays. For them such dramas are not punctuated with laughs, but with the sobs of thousands of heart broken wives.

But it is true that the average man always wants to go to see a play that will make him laugh, whereas women prefer plays that will make them weep. Goodness knows why women enjoy sniffling in public, and paying for the privilege of shedding tears at a theater when they've got plenty of troubles that they can weep over without cost at home, but they do.

Any tear-soaked drama will run indefinitely, and probably a woman's definition of what constitutes a delightful play is one at which she soaks three handkerchiefs and comes away tired from powdering her nose and wiping her eyes.

Also, women are strong for romance and plays in which a good-looking man, in perfectly fitting evening clothes, pops the question to a beautiful heroine in a soulful manner.

It is the sad, sad secret of every woman's life that men are short on romance and that they muff the ball when they make love. A man means well, and his proposal is a perfectly good business proposition that the woman is only too glad to accept, but it breaks her heart because he makes it in the wrong way.

He gurgles and gasps, and threatens to choke, and then blurts out a few commonplace words, instead of murmuring poetic things, and gently drawing her to his manly bosom without mussing her back hair, as the matinee hero does on the stage. That's why women pay out good money to see a real first-class, workmanlike job of love-making.

It is because the only romance that most women ever encounter is what they see on the stage that gives the saccharine play its vogue. And by the same token, the reason that women like this kind of play is the reason that men loathe it. It must make the average man squirm in his orchestra chair to see Otis Skinner, or John Drew, or Faversham make love, and remember the way in which he proposed to his own Maria.

The ordinary man seldom likes a problem play, either. It isn't his idea of spending a joyous evening having his soul torn to shreds by the sufferings of a Magdalene. On the other hand women, who are vivisectionists by nature, revel in probing into the heart secrets of the miserable and those who have made a general mess of life.

That is why women flock to Ibsen and Sudermann plays, while the average man takes the position of the Western dramatic critic who wound up a review of "Ghosts" by saying that undoubtedly it was a grand and masterly piece of work, but, thank God, Dockstader's minstrels come to town next week.

Likewise, women are strong for plays that teach moral lessons. They make of the theater their church, and of the actors their moral teachers, while men want just the opposite—something that will not make them think but that will rest their minds after the strenuous work of the day—something pleasant and light, and diverting—something away from the worries and anxieties that they have studied over until their very thoughts have become muddled.

And, perhaps, this is the explanation of the real reason that women like one sort of play and men another. It is because we each ask of the stage something that takes us out of our own little narrow round, and the round of a man and a woman are seldom the same.

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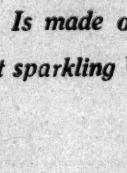

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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H. K. and S. B.	$680 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 4.10
Cathay, pref	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	106s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 30 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1
Raub	$2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$133 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 85 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13¼ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 88 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½
International Pref	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 113 B
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$130 B.
Green Island	$11 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6.85
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¾
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 13¼ S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahrees	Tls. 11
Kroewek Java	Tls. 22
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.85
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Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
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Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
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Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.
Tebong	Tls. 27
Ulobri	Tls. 1½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 5, 1916.

Money and Bullion

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	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate.	72.175
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6—Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	7.90
Peking Bar Tls.	306
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.30
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	—
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6
London	Demand	3-6 1/16
India	T.T.	259½
Paris	T.T.	486½
Paris	Demand	487
New York	T.T.	83⅜
New York	Demand	83½
Hongkong	T.T.	70 nominal
Japan	T. T.	61¼
Batavia	T.T.	202½

Bank's Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London.nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7⅜
London.nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅞
Paris nominal 4 m-s.	502½
New York nominal 4 m-s.	86⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		5.43
" " 1 = Marks		†4.44
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.82
" " 1 = Rupees		2.93
" " 1 = Rouble		3.34
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 5, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Almas Tls. 12.50
Consolidated Tls. 3.30
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.34

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, December 5, 1916.

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, December 1.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Piculs	Week Friday 24th Nov. Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair	68.50	5,91
	Winter Hair	58.50	
" Seconds		25.50	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		21.00	1,335
" 2 10-60 "			
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)		150.00	65,031
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		—	
" Sinshan and-or Chayu " "		—	8,865
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—	
Jute (Abutilon)		—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		15.10	1,149
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		13.00	
Animal Tallow		17.75	781
Gallnuts, Usual shape		23.00	
" Plum "		25.50	1,185
Cotton Lihoo		19.00	
" Shansi		23.15	35,175
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6		—	529
4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 5¾" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
" " Yellow		5.30	13,501
" " Red			
" " Black			
Yellow Beans		2.30	
*Broad Beans		1.35	45,726
Sesamum Seed Oil		11.50	538
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	—
" (shelled)		—	9,554
Groundnut Oil		—	—
Wood Oil		11.00	18,689
Tea Oil		12.50	228
Bean Oil		10.00	1,411
Rape Oil		—	40

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

SUGAR PRICES RISING DESPITE RECORD CROP

Over 6,000,000 Bags Is Estimate Of the Year's Yield In Formosa

The Formosan mills have already started crushing, although they usually begin this in December or January. The present harvest is said to have broken all records. The largest output hitherto was made last year and amounted to about 4,700,000 bags but the estimate this year is 6,250,000 bags, or 625,000,000 pounds.

Normally when the harvest is so prosperous the market value of sugar falls, but the present situation shows a different trend.

Sometime ago a 100-pound bag of white sugar cost 21 yen (middlemen's price), but recently the price has risen 024.60 yen. Even brown sugar which was quoted at 16 yen is now 19.60 yen.

The consumption of the Japanese Empire is about 5,000,000 bags a year and the annual average output of Formosa is 3,670,000 bags and with the additional supply from Kyushu, Shikoku and Okinawa of 1,230,000 bags the supply and demand may be said to be at an equilibrium. When the present year's output is over six millions there is a surplus of nearly two millions but the external situation has somewhat changed that has placed the Japanese sugar in an advantageous position. The Java and Cuban sugars, which have been on the market at a lower price, are now not competing for the China and Indian markets. With this situation and with orders coming in from Australia and Canada the external demand is exceeding the available supply, thus sending the market price soaring.

AYER TAWAH DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. held yesterday it was decided, subject to audit, to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting the payment of a final dividend of twenty per cent, making a total of 50% for the year ended September 30th last.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

November Rubber Outputs

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., 10,237 lbs. Tapping 24 days.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., 14,987 lbs. Tapping 29 days.

The Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., 36,614 lbs. Tapping 30 days.

The Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., 2,947 lbs. Tapping 28 days.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., 41,801 lbs.

The China Realty Co. Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. for the month of November was 39,484 lbs.

Tapping was interfered with by rain.

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd. 17,959 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned Estates inform us that the output of Rubber from the Estates during the month of November, was as follows:—

The Alma Estates, Ltd. 26,900 lbs.

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estate, Ltd. 17,575 lbs.

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. 12,575 lbs.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd. 10,005 lbs.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents.

Output of Dry Rubber for November 122,100 lbs.

Shipped to London 94,640 lbs.

Cocoanuts 133,000 nuts.

Rainfall 8 inches.

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited 19,975 lbs.

The output from The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. was 22,058 lbs. The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd. was 12,833 lbs.

The output of Dry Rubber from the Sua Manggis Estates for the month of November last was 19,019 lbs.

Messers. Meyer and Measor inform us that the output of dry rubber for the past month from the Ulobri Rubber Company Ltd. was 4,619 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for last month from the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., (1913) was 8,000 lbs.

	lbs.
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	27,300
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	12,730
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd.	11,340
Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd.	22,900
Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.	17,869

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting to be held on 21st instant, that after the payment of two interim dividends amounting to Tls. 63,000.00, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, Tls. 119,654.57 be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 10% (making 20% for the year)	63,000.00
" write off Development count	17,326.40
" write off Buildings and Furniture	6,640.40
" write off Plant and Machinery	2,467.95
" write off Motor Car	500.00
" carry forward to next year's account	29,719.82
	Tls. 119,654.57

NATIONAL CHURCHES AS AIDS TO UNION URGED BY REV. E. C. LOBENSTINE

Supremely Important to Have More Co-operation Between Missions and Bases

"The time has come when it may be wise for Christian leaders throughout China, both foreign and Chinese, to face the question as to whether the development of strong national churches will make toward larger interdenominational union or not. Much depends on the spirit actuating movers toward these national churches," said the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, secretary of the China Continuation Committee, at the regular monthly meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association, at the Union Church Hall last night. Mr. W. W. Lockwood presided and there was a large attendance. Refreshments were served between seven and eight o'clock.

The lecture which followed was on the extent of co-operation and union in mission work in China and some problems connected therewith. First, he said, there came in China a period of independent development by the different missionary societies. There was a very large field so there was very little co-operation. There was no friction but there was no necessity for co-operation. Great changes had taken place. In 1905 there were 3,445 people connected with missions; in 1913 there were 5,663. The number of missionary societies had also increased greatly. The character of the work had changed by the large emphasis of education.

Mr. Lobenstine dealt with four main topics. The first was co-operation between the different missions in China. There had been a growing co-relation of the work of different missions, and the missions were co-operating not only in higher educational work but also in the supervision of elementary education. This was especially true in West China but it was also coming true in other parts. Since 1900 union colleges had been started at Mukden, Tsinanfu, Shanghai, Peking, Nanking, Chengtu, and Shekow. These and other schools for missionaries' children were mostly interdenominational and many of them international. Great benefits resulted from this co-operation and the probabilities were that the process would continue to great advantage.

The lecturer's second point was co-operation between the home base and the field. Strong interdenominational committees had grown up in Europe and America during recent years. There were three fields, one in North America, one in England, and Ireland, and one on the Continent of Europe, taking in all the protestant countries of Europe. It was of supreme importance that there be on the field bodies which could speak from the same general standpoint, so that they could keep in close touch with the home organisations.

His third point was the status of inter-denominational co-operation and union between protestant churches in China. Since the Centenary Conference which met in 1907 in Shanghai considerable development had taken place in national denominational churches, such as the Chinese Anglican Church and the Presbyterian Churches, and this was also going on in other denominational groups. Chinese Christian leaders were very keenly desirous that the unity amongst Christians which was so marked should find forms of expression in their Church organisations. Certain attempts at union churches had been started by them in Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, and other centers. As yet no permanent steps had been taken toward relating them, one to the other, although the matter was under discussion and the movement was one of great interest.

The fourth point was that of international and inter-racial co-operation. Not only had a very large amount of inter-denominational work been done in China but protestant missionaries had come here from every country where Protestantism was strong, thus giving to the Chinese Church a large amount of variety alongside a great degree of unity and friendly co-operation. This influence was of immense importance at the present time when international feeling ran strong and the C. I. M., which was an international organisation, and higher educational institutions in which different nationalities were taking part and international committees were constant witness to the Chinese that notwithstanding international differences missionaries could work together in harmony. The question was raised whether the time had not yet come when an effort should be made to bring about closer relations between Japanese and Christian leaders that they might help their countries to understand each other better. Perhaps the most serious question that faced them was that of co-operation and mutual understanding with their Chinese fellow workers. The prevalent spirit was of the best but the Chinese church had reached the period of its adolescence and strong young men were coming to the front.

An interesting discussion ensued.

Chinese Press Reports

Chinese papers report that Great Britain has made proposals to China upon the following matters in connection with Tibet:—

1.—The right to build a railway from India to Tibet.

2.—In case of consolidating the finances of Tibet a British loan should be first sought.

3.—The British Government to be free in concluding treaties with Tibet.

4.—In the matter of opening up trade in Tibet. British advisers to be engaged.

5.—The Chinese Government to refund the Tibetan loan to the British.

6.—No troops to be sent to Tibet by China without adequate reasons.

7.—The appointment of officials to Tibet should be agreed on after consultation with the British authorities.

8.—Telegraphic and postal services to be opened.

9.—No rights in Tibet to be conceded to any third Power.

10.—The mines in Tibet should be a joint enterprise with the British.

The Conference on the Constitution of both Houses of Parliament was held on December 4 when the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chen Kuo-hsiang, was in the chair.

Han Yueh-cheng moved that each should express his views about the provincial system and the Constitution. The first proposition was whether the provincial system should be included in the constitution in general principle without anything about the question of the Civil Governors being elected or appointed. The total votes were 647 of which 388 were "for" and 250 "against" and both not reaching the legal number of votes the proposal was declared not to have passed the House. The second proposal was that the provincial system should be decided by the same procedure as the Constitution after the Constitution has been promulgated. Those in favor of the proposal were 250 and 387 were against and the proposal not reaching the legal number it also did not pass the House.

The China Times reports that there are two more proposals to be voted on, namely (1) the general principle of the provincial system to be included in the Constitution provided that the Civil Governor be appointed freely by the President and (2) the general principle of the provincial system to be included in the constitution provided that the Civil Governor be elected by the people. The voting will be taken at the next conference.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Opening of Connecting Line & Alterations in Time Table.

On Tuesday, 12th December, 1916, the Connecting Line between the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will be opened for public traffic.

All Main Line Trains to and from Hangchow will have through communication with Shanghai North and the new Jessfield and Siccawei Stations.

From December 12th the services on the Main Line and Ningpo Section will be revised, the principal Main Line alterations being as follows:—

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.55	14.00
Jessfield	,,	8.00	9.20	14.25
Siccawei	,,	8.11	9.31	14.36
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	14.30
Sungkiang	arr.	9.09	10.47	15.26
	dep.	9.13	10.55	15.28
Kashing	arr.	10.25	12.26	16.36
	dep.	10.35	12.36	16.46
Hangchow	arr.	12.43	15.16	18.42

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	14.40
Kashing	arr.	9.30	11.22	16.28
	dep.	9.40	11.30	16.38
Sungkiang	arr.	10.54	12.59	17.46
	dep.	10.57	13.03	17.49
Shanghai South	arr.	12.05	14.23	18.50
Siccawei	dep.	11.56	14.15	18.41
Jessfield	,,	12.07	14.27	18.52
Shanghai North	arr.	12.30	14.50	19.15

Time-Tables, etc., will be ready for issue to the public on December 6th, 1916, and may be obtained, with any further information, from the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North, Telephone No. 900.

BY ORDER,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

11781

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALARM CLOCK

stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

He has everything in his favor—quality, looks and style. He looks the price; he's worth the price.

$6.50

Ask your store to show you the BIG BEN

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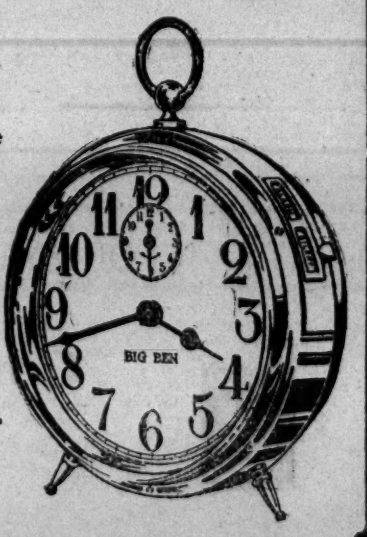

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: *9 Broadway.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 2	Dec. 26
Carmarthenshire	Sept. 29	Dec. 6
Malta		Jan. 18
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 15
Somali**	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nyanza		Jan. 7
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan		Jan. 2
Monteagle		Jan. 10
FROM SEATTLE		
Awa Maru	Nov. 22	Dec 12
Mexico Maru	Nov. 30	Dec. 27
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 24	Dec. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
Tsushima Maru		Dec. 12
St. Dunston		Dec. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador		Dec. 15
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	Dec. 6
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Jan. 13
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 7
Eurydes		Jan. 25
Hyson		Jan. 31
Phemius	Oct. 21	Dec. 30
Teucer	Oct. 8	Dec. 9
Teenkai	Oct. 11	Jan. 3
Telamon		Jan. 20
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Dec. 25
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Dec. 6
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	Dec. 3	Dec. 23
Athos	Oct. 29	Dec. 9
Porthos	Nov. 29	Jan. 8

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
on
December 6th and 7th

The magnificent cinema production

"VICTORY
of
VIRTUE"

in five acts

New acts by the greatest entertainers

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

and other new Films

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Malta	Nov.	27
Kirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kagy Maru	Nov.	12
Karonga	Oct.	23
Knight Companion	Sept.	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Mereinoshire	Dec.	3
Nore	Oct..	30
Pembrokeshir	Sept	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	Nov.	17
Cordillere	Oct	29
Magellan	Nov.	3
Polynesien	Dec.	1
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Nyanza**	Nov.	13
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Dec,	2
Empress of Japan	Nov.	18
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	
Newby Hall	Nov.	2
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Nov.	19
J.D. Archbold	Nov.	4
Korea Maru	Dec.	2
Shinyo Maru	Nov.	4
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	Nov.	9
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Justin	Nov.	14
Polynesien	Dec.	1
Kamakura Maru	Nov.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
Tsuyama Maru	Nov.	2
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	27

**With English Mail.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on December 5, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.80-2.00
Duck	„	40-50
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-18
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck		30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-35
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	each	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 11.60
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 6th and 7th.

LINA CAVALIERI

The most beautiful woman in the world, is featured with

LUCIEN MURATORE

in the Pathe Five-Act Gold Rooster Play

"The Shadow of Her Past."

A feature of rare beauty from every angle.

Pathe's British and American Gazettes

"GHENT"

The most romantic city in the world: Scenic coloured film

"HOUSEKEEPING UNDER COVER"

A farcical Society comedy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 6th and 7th Dec.

"WONDERS OF PLANT LIFE"
Interesting

"TWO SPOONS AND A WIDOW"
Comedy

"THE CHILD"
Drama in Two Parts

"AN AEROPLANE ELOPEMENT"
Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"GETTING A START IN LIFE"
Comedy

"NO FLIRTING ALLOWED"
L-Ko Comic.

TOWA CINEMA.

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 6th Dec.

13th Chapter
"AN INTERRUPTED JOURNEY"
2 Parts.

14th Chapter
"FOR LOVE AND MONEY"
2 Parts.

Also showing:—
On the Pine Mountains Comedy-Drama.
and Healthy Neighbourhood. Keystone.

Look at the All Star Cast. LOTTIE PICKFORD the famous Mary's youngest sister, is the sweetest of all screen stars. IRVING CUMMINGS is the leading man and the forceful ability of his magnetic personality holds audiences pell-bound. WILLIAM RUSSELL plays a strong dramatic part. His work is unsurpassed CHARLOTTE BURTON is the bold adventuress She eclipses herself in this play GEORGE PERIOLAT, famous all over the world for his character plays, takes the role of the gipsy.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Kurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
16	11.00*	San Fancisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	6.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S S. Co.
7	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 7	8.30*	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
9	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	10.00*	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10		Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
12	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
14	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
16	11.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 6	8.30*	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
11	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oania	Br.	B. & S.
11	10.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenifer	Br.	Glen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
31	..	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7	A.M.	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
10	11.00*	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.30*	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 6	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	do	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	P.M.	Tsingtao, Dalny	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
7	8.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	7.00*	Haichow, Eching	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Chefoo	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
8	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
8	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	A.M.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
10	A.M.	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
12	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 6	M.N.	Hankow etc,	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
8	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
8	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
11	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	M.N.	do	Hanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 5	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 5		Honglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo	NSW
Dec 5	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 5	Japan	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 5	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	717	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Dec 5	Hongkong	Peleus	4800	Br.	B. & S.	HW
Dec 5	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Dec 5	Hankow	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 5	Dalny	Sakaki maru	346	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.
5	Haichow, Eching	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.
5	Hankow etc	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
5	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
5	Hankow etc	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & o.
5	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.
5	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
5	Tientsin	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Dav
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	4	96	Briggs
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1393	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, December 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjoh, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, December 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted) European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The K.M.A. s.s. Astuta Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Kobe on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangiee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kiuking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Nagasaki at noon on Monday, the 4th instant, sailed for Kobe at 10 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia sailed from Vancouver, B. C. for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila and Hongkong on Thursday afternoon, November 30.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mail of November 29, left Marseilles for Shanghai on Wednesday, November 29, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Monday, January 8, and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghi on Monday, December 4, and may be expected to arrive at Co.'s mail wharf today, at about morning. She will be desptched for Nagasaki on Saturday, December 9.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Hylbert.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Messrs. Moss and Hann.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Chefoo:—Mr. G. O. Scarfe. For Tientsin:—Mr. G. O. Scarfe. Fir Tientsin:—Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Peake and 2 children, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Dick, Misses Knox, Bullmore and A. Knox and Mr. R. H. Beaven.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow: Messrs. Arthur Rugh, C. W. Harvey, P. B. Anderson and C. Schuller.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—The anticyclone is decreasing in intensity, but is prevailing in central China.

Mist and fog on our coasts; fine weather in our regions.

5.—Fine cold weather. Hoar frost; dense fog with very light S.W. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, December 5, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	768 62	769 33
" Inches	30.26	30.29
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.96	†1 15
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0 32	†0 17
Wind { Direction	SW	NNW
Wind { Kilom per hour	5	9
Wind { Miles	3 1	5.6
Temperature { Centr	0°9	8°7
Temperature { Fahr	33 6	47 7
Humidity: 00	100	77
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	1150	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 30	New York	Brinkburn	3633	Br.	D. & Co.	YTPD
Dec 3	Hongkong	Benten maru	3416	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3368	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 28	Singapore	Cassis	3006	Br,	A.P. Co.	NGLB
Dec 2	Hongkong	Chiyoda maru	1490	Jap.	N.K.K.	10 p
Dec 3	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Dec 3	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 3	Moji	City of Newcastle		Br.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Dec 4	Japan	Cyclops	6579	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 26	New York	Euplectela	3506	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 4	Japan	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	SHW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDD
Nov 24	Swatow	Hongsang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 2	Swatow	Hangchow	1491	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 4	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 3	Hankow	Irene	826	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 2	Japan	Joho maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Dec 4	Japan	Jinge maru		Jap.		TKDLW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 21	Hankow	Kwangee	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMPW
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 4	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 4	Japan	Kaga maru	1784	Jap.	K. M. A.	HYPW
Dec 4	Japan	Kumano maru	8147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Dec 4	Japan	Katori maru	6262	Jap.	N. Y. K.	BXII
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	ONW
Dec 3	Hongkong	Luchow	12 6	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 2	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 3	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 3	Japan	Myogisan maru	741	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Dec 4	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 4	Hongkong	Shirala	4896	Br.	D. S. & Co.	SHW
Dec 4	Hongkong	Shantung	1368	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 2	Wakamatzu	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Dec 3	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Dec 4	Swatow	Thode Fagelund	4137	Nor.	W. W.	BVI
Nov 29	Eching	Yunnan	1770	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela" ... —	..... Dec. 12
S.S. "Ecuador" ..... Dec. 16	..... Jan. 2
S.S. "Colombia" ..... —	..... —

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	30 Dec. 1917	EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April 1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan. 1917	MONTEAGLE	18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons.	Dec.	16	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	22	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	Jan.	7	1917
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	19	,,
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 ,,	,,	30	,,
,, "KOREA MARU"	18,000 ,,	Feb.	13	,,
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 ,,	Mar.	1	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	9	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	,,	23	,,
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	April	5	,,
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 ,,	,,	19	,,
,, "KOREA MARU"	18,000 ,,	May	1	,,
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 ,,	,,	15	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	26	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	June	8	,,
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,,	22	,,

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JAN. 30, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

HEIGHTS OF GRUNISTA CARRIED BY SERVIANS

Drive Bulgars in Disorder To Starairha; Have Captured Seventy-Nine Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 4.—The Servians carried the heights east of Grunista and the enemy retired in disorder towards Starairha.

London, December 4.—A Servian official communique records that, in the course of the success mentioned in the French official communique today, they took five field-guns, much booty and a number of prisoners, so far uncounted. The Serbs have now captured a total of seventy-nine guns.

Canton Will Gamble Unless Peking Helps

If Financial Aid Doesn't Come Return to Old Order Said To Be Inevitable

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, December 4.—The reopening of all gambling is inevitable, unless the Central Government offers financial aid. There are now at least three syndicates attempting to procure the monopoly in Kwangtung.

The Macao gamblers, fearing loss of business there, are, however, trying to influence the Cantonese members of Parliament to oppose the reopening.

News Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ure have returned to Shanghai from the United States.

• • •

Mr. C. H. Bailey, of the Electricity Department, S.M.C., has received news that his brother, Lce.-Corpl. Edward Bailey, of the 58th Canadian Battalion, was killed in action on October 8.

• • •

There is word of more cotton mills for China, the establishment of a mill with a capital of 20,000,000 Yen being said to be contemplated by Mr. Raito Fujiyama, one of the foremost cotton men in Japan. He will be backed financially by Mr. Seikin Ikeda, a prominent banker and several business friends. The new company will co-operate with the Fuji Cotton Mill. Factories will be established both in Japan and China.

• • •

The President attended a graduation ceremony in connection with Peking Military University last Saturday when he was accompanied by Yin Chang and other generals and Admiral Chen Pi-kwang. Addressing the graduates, who numbered about 120, the President said that as they were to be high military officers they should maintain the moral standing of the army so as to be the model of all the army.

• • •

M. Jean Fredet is to give a series of 12 lectures on the "French Language and Literature" in the library of the Alliance Francaise, No. 247 Avenue Joffre, commencing tomorrow, the 7th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Members of the alliance and all interested in the French language are invited to attend. Prospectuses and programs may be obtained from the gentlemen mentioned in the advertisement, which will be found on page 12.

• • •

We are informed that a further supply of badges has arrived from the headquarters of the Overseas Club. Members who have not yet received badges should apply to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Campbell Henderson, 35 Whangpoo Road.

• • •

The Managing Director and Officers of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway have issued invitations for the formal opening of the Junction Line to traffic on Saturday, December 9. Special trains will start from the Shanghai North Station at 11.30 a.m. and from the Shanghai South Station at 11.50 a.m. to convey guests to the Jessfield Station. Tiffin will be served at 12.45 p.m. at the Jessfield Station.

Overseas Club

Tommies' Xmas Fund, List No. 5

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—

The "Shanghai Times".....	$ 20.00
J. E. Cameron	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Browett.....	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. Wade (Tls. 25.00)	34.48
Collected by Wolf Cub Berents	11.50
"Our Xmas Dinner".....	15.00
"C" (Tls. 100.00)	137.92
Receipts from performance of "Peg o' my Heart"...	1,474.36
	$1,708.26
Previously acknowledged...	887.29
	$2,595.55

Cecil Holliday,
Hon. Treasurer.
Shanghai, Dec. 4, 1916.

WOMAN'S CLUB FORMS 'XMAS CHARITY PLANS

Asks Members for Gifts on December 19; Successful Concert Pr gram

The American Woman's Club has taken the earliest opportunity to carry out the spirit of the President's Thanksgiving Day proclamation; it has issued a call to its members to unite in a practical way for the assistance of those in less fortunate circumstances. Plans were laid at a short business meeting which followed an excellent musical program, arranged by Mrs. J. P. Sartz, head of the musical department and listened to by a very large attendance at the Palace Hotel, yesterday afternoon.

It was decided that the next meeting, on Tuesday, December 19, shall be in the nature of a "Christmas giving party." The idea is that every member can spare something for the benefit of someone else and it is requested that all will attend—personally, or by proxy of some messenger carrying their gift—and bring along anything that appeals to them as likely to add to the happiness of a poorer person at Christmas.

To instance the variety, food, clothing or toys were named, but these by no means exhaust the list and, if a member cannot think of anything in kind, it is beyond doubt that the resourceful committee of the Club will find a means of laying out a monetary gift to the best advantage.

There was also read an invitation to the Club from the W. C. T. U., to attend Miss Ackermann's lecture on the 11th instant and it was hoped that many would attend.

Prior to the concert, tea was served, the hostesses on this occasion being Mrs. J. Macbeth and Mrs. G. J. Petrocelli. As to the concert, there was but one disappointment, everyone regretting that the indisposition of Mrs. F. Bateman prevented her singing the two songs with which she was to have opened the program. All the ladies were in very good practice and great appreciation was shown of their contributions.

The program follows:

Piano:—
a. "La Filleuse"....Joachim Raff
b. Valse de Concert...Wienawski
Mrs. E. G. Malpas

Violin:—
a. Meditation "Thais"...Massenet
b. Menuet ..... Debussy
c. Cavatina .....Carl Bohm
Mrs. G. S. Morse

Songs:—
a. Summer Night...Edwin Schulz
b. O, that we two were Maying
Ethelbert Nevin
Miss Cowen and Mrs. Sartz

Songs:—
a. Musetta Waltz "La Boheme"
Puccini
b. Si Mes Vers Avaient des Ailes
Hahn
c. Love's Appeal....Charles Mott
Miss Jouravel

UCHIDA TO PETROGRAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, December 5.—Advices from Tokio indicate that Mr. Uchida, late Minister for Foreign Affairs and formerly Minister at Peking, will be appointed Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd.

BRITISH SHELL MONCHY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: There has been hostile shelling at Gueudecourt and Fonquevillers. We heavily bombarded the neighborhood of Monchy.

General Haig reported this evening: There have been the usual artillery and trench-mortar actions.

EXTRACT of MALT
with
COD LIVER OIL
Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable
Price $1.00
per 1 lb. tin.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHOE, the American Dentist, wishes to announce that he has returned to Shanghai, and is continuing his practice at 17 Nanking Road.

11753

NOTICE

I have this day established a branch of my business of Share and Estate Broker in Shanghai, with offices at No. 79 Rue du Consulat. Telephone No. 741.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Share and Estate Broker.
Shanghai and Hongkong.

11828

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
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Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

OFFICES
TO LET
From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, with or without board. Reasonable terms. Apply to 78, Bubbling Well Road.

11824 D 14

TO LET, with board, furnished front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate. Centrally situated. 3 Minghong Road. Phone 2650.

11904

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an efficient stenographer. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

11903 D. 8.

WANTED office assistant, with knowledge of shorthand and typing; for mornings only. Apply to Central Stores, Ltd., Astor House.

11898 D. 10.

WANTED, lady-assistant for office of non-allied firm. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

11847 D 10

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN TEACHER has spare time in morning and evening for more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

11892 D. 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN, who has been the president of a well-known college for several years, wishes to give up teaching and to accept position as business correspondent, translator, secretary and interpreter, from January, 1917. Very influential, and best of references. Please apply to Box No. 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

11894 D 10

LEAVING for America about end of January, either direct or via Europe, experienced traveller and nurse. Willing to look after children or invalid in return for passage. Reply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

11876 D 10

MADAME AH PAO, expert masseuse, wishes employment. Please write to 116 Yates Road, or to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

11825 D 7

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

THE BUSINESS OF
N. Lazarus & Co.
Opticians.
566 NANKING ROAD
Is now under the management of
Mr. H. TOBIAS
F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. s.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1046	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1042
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	338	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2356	816
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2339	2027
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1445	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908

530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	815	1416	2140			
628	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	708	1308	1948			

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.26	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29				9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58			7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Man .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Man .. arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2
	8.21				3.50			9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.2
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.4

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	3.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	4.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr. / dep.	9.24		10.02	12.03	14.50	17.58		1.01	
	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.70	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.00	
	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.49			—	
CHINKIANG arr. / dep.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.55	
	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.25	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr. / dep.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.		9.55	10.43	13.53	16.56	19.16		—	
		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.58	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.		11.04	12.11	14.43	17.36	20.20		2.53	
	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.53	17.54			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
	7.31	12.23	13.44	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr. / dep.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.31			5.04	
	8.48	13.30	15.03	16.55	19.38			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.37	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.37	17.10	18.36	—		8.40	6.33	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	19.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	13.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	16.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
KIANGWAN	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.25	18.00	20.20
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.53	8.13	10.38	12.58	14.33	15.53	17.58	18.33	20.53
	6.55	8.15	10.40	13.00	14.35	15.55	18.00	18.35	21.05

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesroom

Nos. 7-8 French Bund,

on

Th-day, the 6th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Chinese Blackwood Furniture, Sewing Machines, Ready-made Men's Suits and Overcoats, Condensed Milk, Ribbons, Paint, Piece-goods, etc., etc.

Telephone No. 4240.

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 5%—equal to twenty-five Tael cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 15th December, 1916, to shareholders on record on 15th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th to the 15th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 5th December, 1916.
11890

NOTICE

LOST, a Chinese Delivery Order, No. 鹿 1749, on the 24th November, 1916, ex S.S. "Anping." Trip No. 30, Mark (L), 50 cases of wild silk. The order has been cancelled by the office.

Kin Lee Yuen Wharf,
No. 22 Godown
11891

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Dec. 1st, 1916

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump).....	$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	23 00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	16 00
Japan Coal (No. 2).....	15.00
Japan Coal (No. 3).....	14.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

Orders promptly executed.

—BILL SMITH—

Bill Smith bought a present at Christmas one year,

To hand to the man who supplies him with beer.

The gift was a number nine sock filled with lead.

For the man supplied other than

"ELEPHANT HEAD."

ANY MAN WANTCHEE "ELEPHANT HEAD" JUST'NOW

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Alliance Francaise

JEUDIS LITTERAIRES

Du 7 décembre 1916 au 9 mars 1917,

M. JEAN FREDET donnera une serie de douze causeries sur la langue et la litterature francaises des Origines à la Renaissance.

Ces causeries auront lieu le jeudi à 5 heures ½ dans la Shalle de la Bibliothéque de l'Alliance francaise, 247, Avenue Joffre.

Les membres de l'Alliance, leurs amis et toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent à la langue francaise sont invités à y assister. Demander prospectus et programme soit à M. Jasson, Trésorier, Rue Montauban, 48, soit à M. Maybon, 247, Avenue Joffre.

11902

CHINESE EMBROIDERY

On Thursday Friday and Saturday afternoons, at the International Institute, 290 Avenue Joffre, the

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL CLUB

will hold an

EXHIBIT AND SALE

of

MRS. KU'S EMBROIDERY

which received First medal at the Panama Exposition

1'885

'Phone West 1234

Studebaker

CLOSED CARS

for hire

$5.00 per hour **$5.00**

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
40 Bubbling Well Road.
11889

Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

On and from Tuesday, December 12th, the following alterations will be made in the Train Service on the Woosung Branch Line:

Train No.	32	down	will leave	Shanghai	North	at	6.15	instead of	6.20	hours.
,, ,,	34	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	7.35	,, ,,	7.40	,,
,, ,,	36	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	20.00	,, ,,	19.00	,,
,, ,,	31	up	,,	,,	Woosung Forts	,,	6.55	,, ,,	7.00	,,
,, ,,	33	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	8.15	,, ,,	8.20	,,
,, ,,	41	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	16.20	,, ,,	16.10	,,
,, ,,	45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	20.45	,, ,,	19.40	,,

By Order,

11897 THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

OUTPORT RESIDENTS

are requested to note that we accept and execute orders from all ports in China, Japan and Korea, and that we pay same attention to small orders as to large orders.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

Tabaqueria Filipina
34 Nanking Road
11900

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11877

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for

'XMAS PRESENTS?

The Embroidery & Lace Depot

are prepared to allow

20 per cent discount

on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th December, 1916.

P574 Nanking Road.

11884

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

Arranged by Mrs. R. N. MACLEOD

IN AID OF

The French Red Cross

AT

The French Municipal Hall

ON

Monday and Tuesday, December 11 and 12

FROM 12 TO 8 P.M.

Sending in days, December 7 and 8

Admission $1. **Tea $1.**

11901

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL EM SHANGHAI

NOTICE

Required by the Macao Government, 3 Telegraph Operators for wireless station, Portuguese preferred.

Applications should be sent to Portuguese Consulate, Shanghai, stating qualifications and salary required.

Jorge Roza de Oliveira,
Consul-General for Portugal.
Shanghai, 3rd Dec., 1916.
11856

CHEQUE LOST

The undersigned begs to inform the public that a cheque, dated Nov. 23, 1916, issued by the Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway, on the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in favor of the Quah Wa Electrical Apparatus Factory, under No. B. 472,140 for $237.30 Mex. has been lost. The said cheque has been rendered null and void.

YUEN MOW HONG.
(十六浦源茂行)
11858

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

The Directors of the above Company have declared a second interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent (which equals 12 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 20th December, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December to the 20th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Limited.
Secretaries & General Managers
11851

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	$21.50
Hankow ,, ,, ...	21.00
House Coal No. 1	13.00
,, ,, ,, 2	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1	12.00
,, ,, ,, 2	11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.
11502

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office:
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang), Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 3,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000. will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens.

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

WANTED by German lady, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, with kitchen and bathroom. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
11899

TO LET, well-furnished room, with board, Western district. American family, terms moderate; also attic room. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
11886 D 7

TO LET, two rooms suitable for offices, situated in Yuenmingyuen Road. Immediate occupation. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.
11885 D 6

TO LET, nicely-furnished room, with bathroom attached, immediate occupation. Apply 50 Range Road.
11864 D 6

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, furnished front room with small room, bathroom, balcony, with board. Suitable married couples or bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.
11882 D 8

MISCELLANEOUS

AN established firm in Chungking, West China, open to represent first-class Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. Business to offer. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.
11842 D 7

TO BUYERS OF WOOD OIL: Advertiser, stationed at Chungking, West China, open to represent large Wood Oil House. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.
11842 D 7

ZELLDO, Clairvoyant, is now located at the Palace Hotel Annexe, Room No. 35.
1'875 D. 9

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent at once, or from 1st January, 4 or 6-roomed house situated in Range Road, North Szechuen Road, Avenue Road or Carter Road. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.
11868 D 6

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11839 T. F.

DANCING

SELECT evening class for Americans is being formed. To be held once a week from 9 to 11 p.m. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
11888 D 10

Exchange and Mart

COLT'S 38-cal., officers'model, target revolver, nearly new. Pigskin holster, belt and cartridge pouches. Gold and ivory bead front sights leather kodak carrying case, Mex. $60. Apply to Box 2 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
1 8 3 D 7.

FOR SALE, A 7-seater Studebaker motor-car (1916 model), in perfect condition. Equipment complete. Price Tls 1850. Apply to No. 12 Tsong Chow Road.
11886 D 9

FOR SALE, new American-made bicycle, free-wheel, with all accessories complete. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.
11854 D 6

WANTED, one or two second-hand Underwood typewriters, in good condition. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.
11853 D 6

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, twin cylinder, with side-car and full equipment, good condition, Taels 400 or offer. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.
11814 D 8

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F.

FOR SALE, one 3½ h.p. free engine, Premier motor-cycle, almost new. Will take Taels 225, or best offer. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.
11832 D 7

FOR SALE, one second-hand ricsha, pneumatic tyres, brand-new, Price reasonable. Apply to No. 23 Sinza Road.
1 898 D. 8

BARGAIN: Gent's riding saddle and bridle complete, used twice. Cost $65, will sell for $30. Apply to Box No. 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
11896 D. 8.

FOR SALE, a first-class ticket to Hongkong. Also a dresser and a Davenport couch. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
11896 D. 8.

WANTED, second-hand pneumatic-tyred ricsha. Give particulars and price. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.
11905 D 6.

FOR SALE, one 10-bore, hammer, double-barrel sporting-gun, in good condition, by W. Richards, $60. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
1190 D. 7.

FOR CHEAP SALE. Winchester Automatics, ten-shot 351-calibre, ten-shot 22-caliber, five-shot 12-bore. All with cases, cartridges, extra magazines, etc. Everything absolutely factory condition. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.
11831 D 6

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11